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JOURNAL

OF THE

VERY REV. ROWLAND DAVIES, LL.D.

DEAN OF ROSS,

(AND AFTERWARDS DEAN OF CORK,)

FROM MARCH 8, 1688-9, TO SEPTEMBER 29, 1690.

EDITED,

WITH NOTES, AND AN APPENDIX,
AND SOME ACCOUNT OF THE AUTHOR AND HIS FAMILY,

BY

RICHARD CAULFIELD, B.A.
MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES OF NORMANDY, &c.



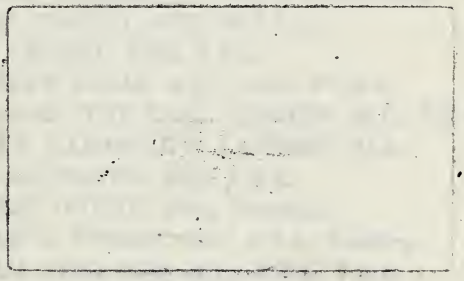
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INTRODUCTION.

Dr. Rowland Davies, the author of the ensuing Journal, was born at Gille Abbey,[a] near Cork, in 1649, and, having received the rudiments of his education in that city under the care of Mr. Scragg, then an eminent teacher, entered the university of Dublin on Feb. 23, 1665. He seems from the present Journal to have been first bred to the medical profession. On the 9th April, 1671, he received priest's orders, and on the 11th May following was admitted to the prebend of Kilnaglory, diocese of Cork. Oct. 26, 1673, he was collated to the prebend of Iniscarra, diocese of Cloyne, and in 1674 he exchanged his first preferment for the prebend of Iniskenny, diocese of Cork. Feb. 10, 1679, he was instituted by the Archbishop of Cashel as Dean of Ross, when he presented the bell to the cathedral of Cloyne, which, until very recently, hung at the top of the adjacent round tower. To these benefices was added also the prebend of Liscleary, to which he was collated Oct. 20, 1679.

The pedigree of the Dean's family was entered at the Visitation of Herefordshire made in the year 1683. From this and other sources it

[a] Or Gill Abbey Castle, according to a family memorandum. Fitzgerald's Cork Remembrancer records as follows: "1738. Gill Abbey Castle fell down after 980 years standing." It was probably the tower of the abbey, to which a house may have been attached, as is now the case with respect to the tower of the Red Abbey in Cork.

appears that he was son of Rowland Davies by a daughter of Scudamore, and that Rowland his father had settled in Ireland. It is stated in the "Liber Munerum Hiberniæ," that Richard Scudamore and Rowland Davies obtained a grant of the office of Customers of Cork for their lives, by a patent dated at Westminster 30th July, 1660, which was afterwards surrendered. There can be no doubt that this Rowland was the Dean's father. His mother was a widow when she married Mr. Davies, who then resided at Bandon in the county of Cork. The marriage licence bond, dated 3rd April, 1643, designates him as of that place, and styles her Mary Smith, widow. Among the depositions of sufferers in Trinity College, Dublin, is one by Mary Smith of Gille Abbey, widow, dated 8th Oct. 1642, which states that she lost by burning of houses to the value of 275*l.*, and that she was deprived of an interest in land of 94*l.* per annum. The pedigree of 1683 is given at the end of this Introduction.

In March, 1689, the Protestant inhabitants of Ireland were awakened to a sense of their danger by the intelligence that King James had already embarked, and was daily expected to land in the country. Every circumstance contributed to increase their alarm. The tragic scenes enacted during the insurrection of 1641 were painted in too lasting colours to be so soon obliterated from memory, and so general was the panic that on the 8th of the same month our author, with one hundred and forty fellow-passengers, embarked on board the Mary of Cork, and effected his escape to the sister island. Just four days had elapsed after his departure when James landed at Kinsale. The storm that had been so long gathering now burst, but the subsequent history of this period is too familiar to every one to require further observation.

On landing in England, Dr. Davies's object was to obtain some appointment in his sacred profession, and his first application was to his countryman Dr. Parr, of whom a biographical notice is given in p. 2. The church of Camberwell, where Dr. Parr was Vicar, became the first scene of Dr. Davies's ministerial labours in England; and, though now depending entirely on his own exertions, and privately encountering many difficulties, we find him discharging the duties of his office with faithfulness and care.

About this period many of the Irish prelates and nobility had arrived in London. The presence of his fellow-countrymen inspired our author with new energy. He exerted himself to acquire the means of living, but his numerous appeals often resulted in disappointment. Cheerless must have been the condition of the Irish Protestants in London at that time, although a fund was instituted for relieving their more pressing wants. Davies endeavoured to procure a nomination to the new church at Plymouth, and subsequently applied for St. Stephen's Walbrook, which was vested in the Grocers' Company. Both these openings failed; but he was shortly after, through the interest of friends, appointed to a lectureship at Great Yarmouth by the corporation of that town. There he remained from the 2nd July until the 21st Oct., enjoying the hospitality and goodwill of a numerous circle of acquaintances. His resignation of this appointment was displeasing to his friends, and among others to the Archbishop of Tuam, who considered the step highly injudicious. It was out of their power then to provide better for him, and on Nov. 14th we find him in the coach again retracing his steps to Yarmouth. On the 16th he arrived once more at his old lodgings in the hospitable residence of Alderman Ellis. When King William visited Ireland Dr. Davies

obtained the appointment of chaplain to one of the regiments proceeding thither, and again landed in his native country on the 11th of May, 1690. It is unnecessary to recount in detail our author's proceedings from this period until his arrival at Belfast, or the part he took at the Boyne, the siege of Limerick, and generally through the whole Irish campaign;—these things are minutely detailed in the following Journal. We must, however, observe that the success which attended the royal arms at the siege of Cork appears to have been facilitated by his knowledge of the locality. It was at his suggestion that a very strong fort, still existing, was fired into from the steeple or round tower of the cathedral, by which the Governor was killed, and other considerable execution done.

After the close of the war Dr. Davies regained his preferments. In 1693 he was Vicar-General of the diocese of Cloyne, an office to which his proficiency in Canon law deservedly entitled him. In 1695 the county of Cork made its acknowledgments to him for his great success against the Tories. (Downe's MS.) In 1707 he became Precentor of Cork; and, resigning the Deanery of Ross in 1710, he succeeded to that of Cork, by patent dated Feb. 17. In the same year he was also presented to the rectory of Carrigaline, but resigned it in 1717.[a]

Once more in the enjoyment of affluence, and surrounded by his family, the Dean in his leisure hours wrote a controversial work, entitled "A truly Catholick and Old Religion, shewing that the Established Church in Ireland is more truly a member of the Catholick Church than the Church of Rome, and that all the ancient Christians, especially in Great Britain and Ireland, were of her com-

[a] Cotton's Fasti.

munion." It was printed at Dublin, 1716, 4to.;[a] and was answered the same year by an anonymous treatise, entitled "An Answer to a book entitled 'The truly Catholick and Old Religion;' by a Divine[b] of the Roman Catholick Church. Antwerp, 1716." The Dean replied to this, in "A Reply to a pretended Answer to a Book entitled 'The Truly Catholick and Old Religion,' in a letter to the author of it. Dublin, 1717," 4to. This produced a rejoinder, under this title: "Goliath beheaded with his own Sword, or an Answer to 'The Reply,' &c. Antwerp, 1717," 4to. The Dean again responded: "Remarks on a Pamphlet entitled 'Goliath,' &c. Dublin, 1720," 4to. He was also author of "A Letter to a Friend[c] concerning his changing his Religion. London, 1694;" and of "Christian Loyalty, a Sermon preached in the Cathedral of Cork on the 30th January, 1715. Dublin, 1716," 4to.

Old age and its consequent infirmities now began to make inroads on the constitution of our Journalist. He executed his will on the 2nd September, 1720. It contains an inventory of the personal property and effects of an Irish dignitary of that period. After ordering his body to be "decently buried in the Cathedral church of St. Finnbarries, near the Citty of Corke, in the same vault with his beloved wife deceased before him," he bequeaths to his granddaughter Araminta, the daughter of Captain Robert Lundy, for

[a] Ware (Harris), Irish Writers.

[b] The divine here mentioned was the Rev. Dr. Timothy O'Brien. He was born in the county of Cork; went to France in his youth, an. 1691, immediately after the capitulation of Limerick, where he pursued his studies in the Irish College of Toulouse, and there took his degree of doctor of divinity. In 1706 he was made superior of that college, which he governed laudably during the space of nine years. He returned to Ireland in the year 1715, and was made parish priest of Castlelions, co. Cork.—Harris (Ware), Irish Writers.

[c] The friend here mentioned was one Mr. Turner, Recorder of Limerick, who became a Roman Catholic in King James's reign.—Ibid.

the services of her mother, &c. the great damask bed and the small field bed which stand in the room over the parlour in his house at Dawstown, with the bedsteads and bedclothes belonging to them, as also the chest of drawers of olive wood, the black looking-glass, chairs, and other furniture in the said chamber; two beds likewise with bedsteads and bedclothes proper for servants to lie in, six pair of sheets, such as he usually lies in himself, with as many pillow-cases and pillows as are usually employed in those beds, and four pair of bandle cloth[a] sheets for servants; two of his oval tables, with all the new diaper table cloths which he lately bought, and were made up for her; six bullrushed-bottomed chairs, six pewter dishes, a dozen pewter plates, six case knives, two iron spits, two iron pots of different size, two barrels and four half-barrels for beer, six in-calf cows and eight garrons or working-horses, his own pad called Lourre, also his great silver tankard, and six new silver spoons, &c. Item, to his youngest son Michael Davies[b] an annuity of fifty pounds ster. &c. until provided with Church livings of that value, and all such books of the testator's as he[c] has duplicate or is provided with before, to supply his study. Item, to each of his sons and daughters the sum of twenty pounds sterling to buy them mourning, and to his servant Margaret Longwell the sum of ten pounds sterling as a reward for her fidelity, &c. To the poor of the parish of St. Finbarries being Protestants the sum of ten pounds sterling. Lastly he nominates his eldest son Richard Davies, clerk, according to his promise made at marriage, sole executor of this his last will, &c. and bequeaths to

[a] Bandle cloth was coarse unbleached linen. There was some years ago in Fishshamble lane, Cork, "the bandle market," a wooden building.

[b] Archdeacon of Cloyne. He died June 1779, aged 85, and was buried at the Cathedral of Cork. He published "A Sermon preached in the parish church of Gortroe, on the occasion of the late Earthquakes."—Cotton's Fasti.

[c] *i. e.* the eldest son and executor.

him all his bonds, leases, &c. not theretofore disposed of. Then, imploring a blessing upon his children, he signs his will.

The evening of life now rapidly set in upon him, and, full of years, and in the bosom of his family, he departed at Dawstown, co. Cork. His death is thus recorded in the handwriting of his son in a family bible: "Rowland Davies died at 8 o'clock at night, 11th December, 1721."

Pursuant to his express desire, his body was interred in the family vault in Cork cathedral, where the following inscription, with subsequent additions, is fixed on the north wall:

P. M. S.
Rev^di Rolandi Davies,
LL.D.
Hujus Ecclesiæ Cathedralis
Annis XII. ab anno 1710
Decani,
Cui & charissimæ suæ uxori
Elizabethæ, ex familiis
Stannard & Traverse unius,[a]
Eorumque natis,
Dormitorium positum est
subter hanc tabulam
Anno Dom. 1736.

In spe beatæ resurrectionis
hic jacet Rev^s. Michael Davies (filius
Decani Davies) Archidiaconus Clonensis, qui
Ob^t. 9°. Junii A.D. 1779, ætat. suæ 84.

Etiam Maria Henrici Davies Arm^i. uxor,
Quæ ob^t. 18°. Feb^ii. A.D. 1809, ætat. suæ 86.

Hic etiam jacet Henricus Davies Arm^r
(Mariæ maritus &) Archidiaconi Davies
Filius, qui dilectus vixit et defletus obiit
5° Augusti A.D. 1812, ætatis suæ 82.

[a] *Sic.*

A fine portrait of the Dean in his doctor's gown, which formerly hung in the dining-room at Dawstown, and some of his sermons in MS., are now in the possession of Rowland Davies, Esq. of Cork, his great-great-grandson, together with the transcript of this Journal,[a] which has been used on the present occasion.

As the original manuscript of the Journal is not now to be found, the Editor has thought it advisable to modernise the orthography, and to correct, so far as possible, the names of places and persons, which were remarkably mistaken by the transcribers. In some instances the true names have probably escaped recognition: and the reader is therefore requested to exercise his powers of penetration as well as caution.

The Editor begs to express his grateful acknowledgments to Charles John Palmer, Esq., F.S.A., of Yarmouth, for his many valuable notes and observations illustrative of the Dean's sojourn at that place; also to John Gough Nichols, Esq., F.S.A., for his frequent and valuable assistance throughout the work.

[a] This is partly in the handwriting of the Rev. Simon Davies, and partly in that of the Rev. Thomas Davies.

PEDIGREE OF DAVIES, OF RICHARD'S CASTLE.

[From the Visitation of Herefordshire, 1683. Heralds' College.]

Bury Hinton, Parish of Richard's Castle.—Pretends descent from those of Coxhall, co. Hereford. See last Visitation, p. 13.

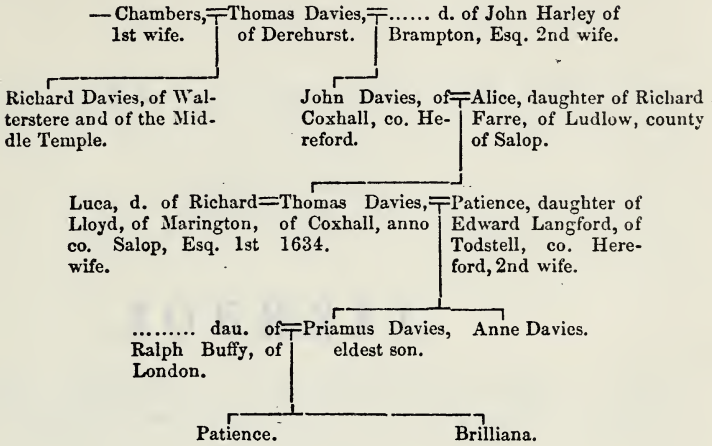
John Davies, of the Bury, in paroch. de Richard's Castle, in co. Hereford; ob. at Ludlow, Shropshire, circ. 1630, ætat. circ. 80. = Elizabeth, daughter of —— Sherman, of Ludlow, in co. Salop.

- Roger Davies. = Alice, d. of Tamberlain Gwillim, of Wellington, in co. Hereford, gent.
- Rowland Davies, of near Cork, Ireland.
- ..... = dau. of — Scudamore
- Robert Davies, of Elton, in co. Hereford; d. about 1677. = ... dau. of — Norgrove, of Ivington, in co. Hereford.
- Richard Davis, lived at Clay, Richards Castle; ob. circ. 1653. = Mary, d. of —— Turbeville, of ——— co. Wigorn.
- ..... d. of — Smith, of Presteign, 1st wife.
- John Davis, now living at Kington, co. Hereford, æt. 70, 1683. = ... dau. of — and widow of —— of Kington, 2d wife.
- 1. Mary, m. to Wm. Hall, of Ludlow, Deputy Town Clerk.
  2. Lucy, d. unm.
  3. Margery, m. to Charles Bradshaw, younger son of Rowland Bradshaw, of Bradshaw Court, co. Hereford.

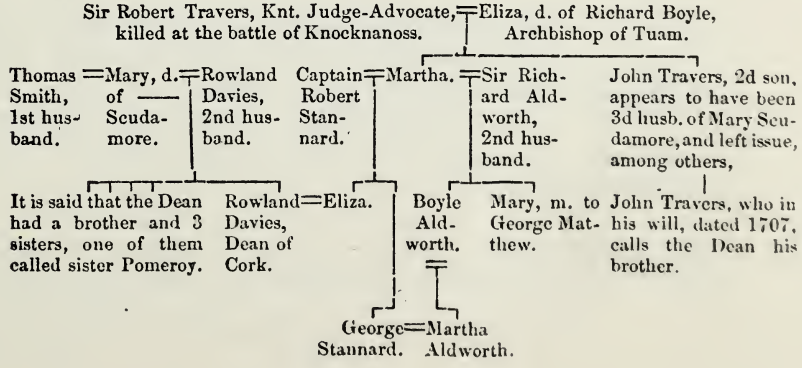
- John Davies, of Bury Hinton, in paroch. de Richard's Castle, in co. Hereford, ætatis 50, 1683. = Frances, d. of Tho. Hull al's Hill, of Court of Hull, in co. Salop.
  - John Davies, æt. circ. 19 anno 1683.
  - Samuel.
  - Nicholas.
- Tamberlayne Davies, now High Bailiff of Ludlow, ann. 1683. = Mary, d. of Thos. Crump of Ludlow, in co. Salop.
- Wm. Davies, served his Majesty at Worcester fight, and lived at Kington, co. Hereford.
- Mary, = Joseph Boulcott, of Brinsop, in co. Hereford, clerk.
- Elizabeth, d. of —— Smith, of Kington, in co. Hereford, ironmonger. = Francis Davies, of Kington, in co. Hereford, ironmonger and mercer. = ... da. of —— Vaughan, of Rubback, in co. Hereford.
  - Elizabeth.
  - Dorothea.
  - Anne.
  - Patience.
  - Prudence.
- Edward Davies, of Bristol, now living in Ireland. = ... dau. of .....
- Rowland Davies, now Dean of Ross in Ireland.

In the foregoing Pedigree it is stated, as the reader will perceive, that the family pretended descent from the Davieses of Coxhall; we therefore add a sketch of the latter family from the Visitation of Herefordshire made in 1634.

DAVIES OF COXHALL.



In the Journal the Dean makes frequent mention of certain of his relations; we have therefore compiled the following Pedigree, with a view of showing how their relationship arose.





JOURNAL.

JOURNAL

OF

THE REV. ROWLAND DAVIES,

DEAN OF CORK.

1689.

March 8th. Sailed out of Cork Harbour, in the Mary of Cork, Matthew Ruddock master, with about one hundred and forty passengers on board.

10th. At night we rode in Purlock Bay.

11th. We landed at Minehead,[a] where, after I had refreshed myself, I went and saw the castle of Dunster, and I met R. Slocomb[b] and his brother, and waited on Mrs. Catherine Fitzgerald and her sister.

12th. I came to Pill, and lodged there that night.

13th. I came to Bristol, where I met many friends.

14th. I rode to Reading, being seventy-five miles, in company with Gardener, Blakeney, and Hubblethorn.

15th. I came to London, and took lodgings with Gardener at Mrs. Murray's house in Pall Mall. That night I waited on the Earl

[a] It is probable that Minehead was formerly much used as a port of communication with Ireland; for Leland, writing of it in the reign of Henry VIII. says, "The towne is exceeding full of Irische menne."

[b] Richard Slocomb was subsequently one of the Sheriffs of Cork, in 1692.

of Burlington,[a] and Sir Thomas Southwell,[b] and the Countess of Orrery.[c]

Easter-day I was at St. Anne's Church.

April 3rd. I was treated by Mr. Tyrrell.

4th. I went to Camberwell, and was kindly entertained by Dr. Parr.[d] I went also that day, with my Lord Bishop of Kildare[e] and

[a] Richard Boyle, second Earl of Cork, created Earl of Burlington 1664, and died 1697.

[b] Sir Thomas Southwell, of Castle Mattrass, co. Limerick, Baronet, afterwards, in 1717, created Baron Southwell of that place: grandfather of the first Viscount Southwell. Sir Thomas was, with about one hundred other Protestants, sentenced to death at Galway in March 1688-9. King James being prevailed on to grant him a pardon, was informed by his Irish attorney-general, Sir Richard Nagle, that it was out of his power to do so, as by the Act of Attainder lately passed he was debarred from the prerogative of mercy. Thus was he, to his great astonishment, told by Irish Roman Catholics as well as English Protestants, that he was not above the law. He was so overcome by grief and passion on this occasion, that he locked himself up in his closet. However, he persisted in granting the pardon, and Sir Thomas was released.

[c] Mary, daughter of Richard Sackville, Earl of Dorset, and wife of Roger Boyle, second Earl of Orrery.

[d] Dr Parr was an Irishman by birth, and had been Chaplain to Archbishop Usher, whose Life he published in 1666. He had at the present date been vicar of Camberwell for thirty-six years, and previously of Ryegate, having married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Roger James of Ryegate, and widow of Henry Moyse, esq. of Banstead. Dr. Parr was born at Fermoy, co. Cork, in 1617, the son of the Rev. Richard Parr, a Devonian,—the same, it has been supposed, who died Bishop of Man in 1643. He entered at Exeter college, Oxford, in 1635; was made a canon of Armagh by Usher, and is said to have refused the deanery of Armagh, and even an Irish bishopric. It was in 1644 that he became vicar of Ryegate, in 1653 of Camberwell, and in 1654 rector of Bermondsey, which he held until 1683. At Camberwell, says Anthony à Wood, "he broke two conventicles in his neighbourhood, by his outvying the Presbyterians and Independents in his extemporaneous preaching." He died in 1691, and was there buried November 6, "in his vault in ye churchyard." (Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, iii. 167.) Further particulars of him, and his literary works, will be found in the Athenæ Oxonienses, (edit. Bliss,) iv. 341, and the History of Surrey, i. 323.

[e] William Moreton, D. D., born at Chester, came to Ireland as chaplain to the Earl of Oxford, and afterwards to the Duke of Ormonde: he was raised to the see in 1681, but was deprived by King James, reinstated under William and Mary, and made one of the commissioners of the great seal by Queen Anne. He was subsequently translated to Meath. He died in Dublin, Nov. 21, 1715, and was buried in Christ Church cathedral.

Dean Pooley,[a] to wait on the Lord Bishop of London,[b] about a provision for the clergy of Ireland, and was promised by him to be speedily provided for.

5th. Mr. Cokeley[c] got a grant to be chaplain to a frigate. I received that day a letter from Mr. Keightley, to be delivered to the Duke of Ormonde, concerning the enlargement of Major Matthew,[d] prisoner at Chester, for attempting to go for Ireland (as a servant of Mr. Barry); but, the duke being at Windsor, where he was that day installed,[e] I could not deliver it. The day I spent for the most part with Barry Love.[f]

6th. I went to the Earl of Burlington, to be introduced by him to the Bishop of Exeter;[g] but he went to Chiswick, and could not

[a] John Pooley, a native of Ipswich in Suffolk, Dean of Ossory, was raised to the bishoprick of Cloyne in 1697, and in 1702 was translated to Raphoe. He died Oct. 16, 1712, and was buried in St. Michael's church, Dublin. The inscription on his monument is given in Ware's Bishops, p. 282.

[b] Dr. Henry Compton, translated from Oxford 1675, died 1713.

[c] Thomas Cokeley, M. A. was admitted to the prebend of Cahirultan, diocese of Cloyne, September 9, 1682.

[d] Afterwards called "brother Matthew:" see note hereafter, in p. 8.

[e] James Butler, second Duke of Ormonde, on the death of his father, July 21, 1688: elected Knight of the Garter 28 September following, and installed 5 April, 1689.

[f] The Rev. Barry Love probably left Ireland for England with Mr. Davies, and for the same cause. He, at the suggestion of his friend, succeeded him in the lectureship at Yarmouth in 1690, and so pleased the corporation, that in the following year they appointed him to the incumbency of the parish, vacant by the resignation of the Rev. Luke Milbourne. He married 1st, Anne, widow of George Ward, esq. of Great Yarmouth, and 2dly, Mary, relict of the Rev. William Peters of Weeting in Norfolk. His son, Barry Love, esq., was mayor of Yarmouth in 1734. John Gosling Love, esq. the incumbent's grandson, was mayor in 1763. His son, the Rev. John Love, was for forty-six years rector of Somerleyton and Blundeston in Suffolk, which livings are now held by his son the Rev. Edward Missenden Love. It appears from the Registry of Trin. coll. Dublin, that Barry Love, son of John, seventeen years of age, and born in the co. of Cork, matriculated May 4, 1680. Samuel Love was mayor of Cork in 1695. The family had good estates in the county of Cork. Their seat was at Castle Saffron, near Doneraile. But the property has passed from the male line to the Vincents of Limerick.

[g] Sir Jonathan Trelawney, Bart. translated from Bristol to Exeter 13 April, 1689; afterwards, in 1707, Bishop of Winchester.

do it. I met with Mr. Hovel[a] and Mr. Hawkins[b] of Cork, with whom I dined, and in the afternoon walked with young Mr. Brown to Camberwell.

7th. I preached at Camberwell, and Mr. Higden in the afternoon—my text John xii. 35; and then I was made known to Mr. James,[c] a member of the House of Commons, and Mr. Bowyer.[d]

8th. I came back early to London, and delivered the letter to the Duke of Ormonde, and was promised by him that he would deliver a petition for Major Matthew to the King. I also received a letter from Major Matthew from Chester.

9th. I was at a consultation with Dr. Lower,[e] Dr. Lister,[f] and Dr. Mullen[g] concerning my sister Aldworth,[h] whom they concluded to be in a consumption, and directed the white decoction, being white bread boiled in water and sweetened with white sugar and sugar of roses, for her constant drink; also goat's milk with some

[a] William Howell was Sheriff of Cork, 1679, Mayor 1693. But the Howells seem to have been a different family from the Hovels, whose seat was at Mount Hovel near Cork. Smith, (in his History of Kerry,) says that John Hovel, an Alderman of Cork, wrote, but without putting his name to it, "A Discourse on the Woollen Manufactory of Ireland and the consequences of prohibiting its Exportation. Dublin, 1698." 4to. But we find no Alderman of this name; perhaps William Howell was the person.

[b] John Hawkins was Sheriff in 1666, and Mayor of Cork in 1672.

[c] Roger James esquire, of Ryegate, M.P. for that town. He was brother to the late Mrs. Parr, who had died on the 13th Nov. 1688. (Collect. Topog. et Geneal. iii. 167.)

[d] The Bowyers were one of the principal families of Camberwell throughout the seventeenth century. Anthony Bowyer, esq. the head of the house at this date, was the son and heir of Sir Edmund Bowyer. He married Katharine, the daughter of Henry St. John, esq. of Beckenham, and died in 1709. In his epitaph in Camberwell church he is characterised as "a gentleman generally esteemed in his life-time, and universally well read, especially in the laws and constitution of his country, which gave him an aversion to tyranny and anarchy: he did justice, showed mercy, and was a friend to the poor."

[e] Richard Lower, M.D. a very celebrated physician in London. He died in 1691, aged 55.

[f] Martin Lister, M.D., afterwards physician to Queen Anne; died 1712, aged 74.

[g] Ja. Molinæus, M.D. Cantab. comitiis Regiis, 1682.

[h] Martha, widow of Captain Robert Stannard, and mother of the journalist's wife, was married to Sir Richard Aldworth of Newmarket, co. Cork, and had issue a son, Boyle Aldworth. "Sister Aldworth" appears to have been the wife of this gentleman: whose grandson assumed the surname of St. Leger, and was created Viscount Doneraile.

sugar daily. The rest of the day I spent with Captain Henry Boyle, and heard no news but that the Scots were well inclined to proclaim King William, though the French had twenty thousand men at Brest ready to invade Ireland.

All the company I saw this day at dinner were, Captain Boyle, Captain Worsop, Captain Aldworth, Samuel Morrice,[a] Major Richard Boyle, Mr. Samuel Burton; at supper, Major R. Boyle,[b] Captain Boyle Morrice, Captain Henry Tynte,[b] Mr. Silver,[c] Joseph Stroud, and Mr. Causabon,[d] who stayed but a little while.

10th. I went with Dean Pooley to wait on the Duke of Ormonde, and gave him an account how the clergy of Ireland were slighted by those of England, and we received an assurance from him to serve us as a friend, with his utmost power: then we went to the Countess of Essex,[e] where we saw Benjamin Crofts: afterwards we met with Mr. J. Fitzgerald, and with him waited upon the Lord Bishop of Leighlin and Ferns,[f] and in the evening went down to Westminster, and provided a seat to see the cavalcade at the coro-

[a] Colonel Samuel Morrice married Elizabeth, sister of the first Lord Southwell, mentioned in the note, p. 2. Smith, in his History of Kerry, gives an account of this family of Morrice.

[b] The Hon. Richard Boyle and Sir Henry Tynte, Knt. of Roxhall, represented Cork in the Irish Parliament in 1661.

[c] Owen Silver held some office in the customs at Youghal.

[d] Thomas Causabon occurs as bailiff of Youghal in 1671 and 1672: and he is elsewhere designated Captain. The family of Causabon were afterwards of Carrig near Mallow: the last of the name married a daughter of Chief Justice Rogerson, which lady was remarried to Sir James Cotter, Bart.

[e] Elizabeth, daughter of Algernon, Earl of Northumberland, and widow of Arthur Capel, first Earl of Essex, who died in 1683, having been Lord Lieutenant of Ireland from 1672 to 1677.

[f] Narcissus Marsh, D.D. a native of Hannington in Wiltshire, was through the interest of the Duke of Ormonde, Lord Lieutenant, made Provost of Trinity College, Dublin, in 1678, and was promoted to these sees Feb. 27, 1682. In 1690 he was translated to Cashel, afterwards to Dublin, and finally to the primacy. For some of the indignities and dangers to which he was exposed during King James's reign, as appears from his Diary, see British Magazine of 1835, and Irish Ecclesiastical Journal, April, 1848. A full-length portrait of him is preserved in Exeter college, Oxford. (Cotton's Fasti.)

nation. This day's news was that the House of Commons rejected the Bill of Comprehension, and voted an address to his Majesty to call a convocation, and that all the disputes about religion should be determined by them: out of Scotland, that the King and Queen, viz. William and Mary, were proclaimed there, and that the fellow was returned who killed the Lord Chief Justice; and also that a good provision was made there for the relief of Ireland, and that of the Protestants who fled thence into Scotland: out of Ireland, that King James came to Dublin March the 24th, and turned all Protestants out of the Council and all employments. He issued a proclamation to recal all his subjects that left Ireland in forty days, otherwise their estates to be forfeited as rebels; he also called a parliament to meet in Dublin May 7th; and marched with all his forces towards Derry.

11th. Very early I went to Westminster Abbey, and in the yard thereof sat with Mr. Rule and Captain F. Hamilton, and saw the cavalcade of the coronation of King William the Third and Queen Mary, who were that day crowned by the Lord Bishop of London, by commission ('tis said) by the Archbishop of Canterbury. The procession was very sumptuous, according to the printed account of it. The King went stooping, but no more under the crown than under the cap of maintenance. He looked very brisk and cheerful, and the Queen abundantly more, and I pray God preserve them! About seven in the evening I got into the park, having been at Westminster fourteen hours, and received an account that King James in Ireland proceeded very severely against the Protestants, and, notwithstanding that he had promised a pardon to the men of Bandon, many of them were indicted at the assizes and *capias* issued against them; that M'Carthy had gone with him to Dublin, and a French governor[a] left in Cork. Robberies continual.

12th. I waited early on the Duke of Ormonde, and in his chamber

[a] M. Boileau, who with Lord Clare was Governor of Cork. He was supposed to have sent off for France, to the value of 30,000*l.* in money, leather, and other commodities, the spoils of the Protestants of this rich city. (King's State.)

saw a letter which gave an account of Coleraine, viz. that the Irish army came before it, and, being straitened for provisions, they resolved immediately to attack it, and by their ordnance in a little time made a breach in the work near a mill. Colonel Lundy, being in the town with a smart party, permitted them to enter freely, but soon after fired upon them five field pieces loaded with small shot, and having thereby put them in disorder, by a home charge upon it he put them to the rout, which the Lord Blayney prosecuted, and with two hundred horse or more had the killing of them for five miles, and it is believed there fell of them three thousand men; whereupon they drew off, and marched to Antrim, and Lundy back to Derry. In the evening I went to Camberwell.

13th. I spent this day at Camberwell, and there I was informed that my wife and children were come over with the Countess of Clancarty,[a] but it proved false.

14th. Barry Love preached in the morning at Camberwell, and I in the afternoon—Proverbs iii. 17. In the evening I saw the address of the House of Commons to the King and Queen.

15th. I came to London, and waited on the Lord Archbishop of Tuam,[b] and saw the Bishop of Kilmore,[c] who told us that the French ambassador in Dublin, at his audience, assured the late King James that his master would stand by him with his life and fortune, and would either restore him to his kingdom or lose his

[a] Lady Elizabeth Spencer, daughter of Robert second Earl of Sunderland, was wife of Donough M'Carthy, fourth Earl of Clancarty. He had been educated in England, under the charge of the Archbishop of Canterbury, and at the University of Oxford; and was under sixteen when his marriage was arranged by his uncle Justin M'Carthy. Having been sent to Ireland, he continued a Protestant until the coming of King James, and then turned to mass. (Smith's Kerry, vol. i. p. 175.)

[b] John Vesey, D.D. Bishop of Limerick 1672, Archbishop of Tuam 1678; died 1716.

[c] William Sheridan, D.D., born in the county of Cavan. He was chaplain to Sir Maurice Eustace, Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, and afterwards to James Duke of Ormonde. He was deprived, 3 William and Mary, for refusing to take the oath to those princes. After this he lived many years in London, and his house was resorted to by Nonjurors.

own, but for the present desired and expected that his Majesty would gratify him in two particulars—first, in restoring the Irish to their estates; and secondly, by extirpating heresy out of his dominions. After this, being admitted into the Council, he told them he could not communicate his Majesty's sentiments to them whilst any heretics were present, and therefore the Attorney-General made a long speech, setting forth the abuses which the King had received in England and Scotland, and the attempts of like nature made by his Protestant subjects in Ireland, and therefore that it was unreasonable that he should any longer nourish vipers in his bosom. Whereupon Sir Thomas Newcomen was presently dismissed the Council, Sir John Davies denied admittance, and the next day all the officers in the army and civil employments were ordered to be dismissed of their employments. I went in the evening to Camberwell. I went with Dr. Parr and Mr. Higden to visit Mr. Evelyn[a] at Deptford; there saw his gardens and varieties of trees, with several rareties, and also drank some quince wine. He also assured me that the best time to remove any greens was in August or in the spring, and that yew grows as readily and easily from the slip as rosemary, being either twisted or bruised before it is set.

17th, I spent at Camberwell with Mr. Tyrrell.

18th. I received a letter from my brother Matthew[b] concerning

[a] Mr. Evelyn, in his Diary, has recorded one visit paid to Dr. Parr at Camberwell, on the 18th Apri 1686, and the conversation that took place on Archbishop Usher's letters. Diary, edit. 1827, iii. 206.

[b] George Matthew, esquire, of Thurles, married Mary Aldworth, sister to Boyle Aldworth (see p. 4), and half-sister to the journalist. This gentleman, therefore, must have been "brother Matthew." (Lodge, in his account of the Viscounts Doneraile, states that the above Mary Aldworth married Simon, son of Sir Simon Eaton, Knt. and had issue Martha, the wife of George Matthew, but this is an error.) George Matthew appears to have been a Roman Catholic. His daughter Margaret was married to James Cotter, esq. son of Sir James Cotter, Knt. the noted adherent of the House of Stuart. Mr. Cotter was also known to be a violent partisan on the same side. Nevertheless Dean Davies addressed to him some kind letters, which are still or were lately extant. His son was bred a Protestant, and created a Baronet.

the severity of his imprisonment, and the scandal cast on him of poisoning the well at Chester: whereon I went to London to my sister, and heard all the bells ringing for joy that the King and Queen were proclaimed in Scotland. I went also to the Blue Bell in Westminster, and entered my name and estate before the commissioners appointed to inquire what estates the English gentlemen[a] had lost in Ireland, and in the evening I returned to Camberwell.

19th. I came again to London, and waited on my sister Matthew with Mr. Keightley to Whitehall, where she delivered her petition to the King in order to my brother's enlargement. In the evening I was in the gallery, and heard the Duke of Ormonde speak to the Earl of Shrewsbury[b] in his behalf, and stayed in London that night.

20th. I was informed by Mr. Cox that Admiral Herbert,[c] with twenty-one sail, was seen off Cork Harbour. Waited on my sister Matthew to her house, where I dined, and left her to go to the Lady Derby,[d] and so returned to Camberwell.

21st. Mr. Brown preached at Camberwell, and I in the afternoon—Luke xvi. 25. In the evening I went with him to Mr. Bowyer, and saw his fine house and gardens, &c.

22nd. I stayed at Camberwell, and spent the afternoon with Dr. Parr, in visiting Mr. Upton and Mr. Faringdon.

23rd. I went to London with Dr. Parr, and heard Dr. Fowler[e]

[a] This expression, "English gentlemen," includes the Irish Protestants. A list of these persons, with the amount of their estates, is in the library of Dublin college. It was doubtless compiled from the entries here alluded to, the originals of which are perhaps lost.

[b] Charles tenth Earl of Shrewsbury; created Duke of Shrewsbury in 1694, and died 1718.

[c] Arthur Herbert, created Baron of Torbay and Earl of Torrington May 29, 1689; he died, without issue, in 1716.

[d] Lady Elizabeth Butler, sister to the Duke of Ormonde, and wife of William-Richard-George ninth Earl of Derby.

[e] Edward Fowler, M.A., presented by Archbishop Sheldon to the rectory of Allhallows Bread-Street in 1673; and by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's to the vicarage of St. Giles's Cripplegate in 1681.

preach, instead of Dr. Tillotson,[a] at St. Laurence' church. After sermon I went to the coffee-house where Dr. Tillotson was, and was presented by Dr. Parr to him: then I dined at Mr. Fehrman's house (who is a Socinian). In the evening I received an account from Mr. Malone that nothing could be done in my brother Matthew's concerns until the King came to town: then I saw Sir Emanuel Moore and his son on the Mall, and had an account that Mr. W. Hull[b] was bound to Ireland, and so returned to Camberwell. I heard several bells ring, as being King James's coronation. I wrote three letters that night by the several ways of Chester, Bristol, and Minehead. News was that Admiral Herbert had taken Kinsale, and intercepted a letter from the late Queen to King James, wherein she told him that she could not procure more aid for him than three thousand men without ships or money; that the Dutch fleet were passed by the Isle of Wight, being twenty-five frigates and ten fine ships.

24th. Mr. Love came, and told me from Mr. Wade that my wife, children, and family were very well in Ireland, but not in any likelihood of coming over hither with him. Dean Harrison and Dr. Parr and I dined at Mr. Bowyer's, and after dinner was in company with Mrs. Duke and her sisters. In the evening I visited Mr. Cook's gardens, and received an account from Mr. Tyrrell that the conference between the Lords and Commons about the oaths came to nothing, but it was believed that, Dr. Burnet, Lord Bishop of Sarum, being the moderator, all at last will be left to the King.

25th. I dined at Camberwell with Mr. Tyrrell and Mr. Clayton. After noon, I waited on the Archbishop of Canterbury at Lambeth, where I was civilly received, but not well satisfied, by reason of two seditious papers, among others (as I suppose) of like nature

[a] John Tillotson, D.D., subsequently Archbishop of Canterbury, was at this date Dean of Canterbury, from which he was moved to St. Paul's in October following. He had held the Tuesday Lectureship of St. Laurence Jewry from the year 1664.

[b] Perhaps William Hull, who was Sheriff of Cork 1674. He was the son of Henry Hull, of Clonakilty, and nephew to Sir William Hull, of Lemcon, co. Cork.

presented to his grace by a messenger of the press, one being "A History of the Convention or new-christened Parliament," and the other "A Speech of a member of the Convention and Church of England to all of that communion in that society;" both which papers his grace gave to Dr. Parr, and told him they were bold things; but in the evening I found them, upon reading, very seditious, and was a little disturbed by it. As we came from Lambeth we called at Captain Forster's, where I met Mr. Thomas Brodrick,[a] and saw the greatest variety of plants and flowers that I ever beheld, as also many strange birds, and drank English white wine.

26th. I went with Mr. Brown to Greenwich, where I visited Mr. Flamsteed,[b] saw his two famous clocks of a year run, which varied at that time 2 and 30; also his thermometer, called a perpetual motion, because moved by itself, as the mercury rises and falls with the weather. From the top of his house I had a very fair prospect of the river, city, and country. Then I returned by boat to London through a vast number of ships of all sorts; and after my landing went to the top or flame of the pyramid or Monument of the fire of London, being two hundred and two feet high, and was carried up by three hundred and forty-five stone steps and twenty-seven steps of iron, under which there are seventeen more leading into the cellar, in all making three hundred and eighty-nine; and then I returned to Camberwell.

27th. I spent this day at Camberwell in very close study without conversing with any person.

28th. Mr. Barry Love preached at Camberwell in the morning, I in the afternoon: my text was Psalm cxxxiii. 1.

29th. I walked with Mr. Brown to the College of Dulwich,

[a] The eldest son of Sir St.John Brodrick (noticed hereafter), and brother to the first Viscount Midleton. He became a privy-councillor to King William; M.P. for the county of Cork, 1703; and died in 1730, aged 77.

[b] "Mr. Flamsted, the learned astrologer and mathematician, whom His Majesty had established in the new Observatory in Greenwich Park: furnished with the choicest instruments: an honest, sincere man." Evelyn's Diary, Sept. 10, 1676.

founded by one Allen of London, consisting of a master and five fellows, the warden, chaplain, schoolmaster, usher, and organist, twelve boys, and twelve old people, six men and six women. They all wear gowns, and take in by election six churchwardens to assist and vote among them, and none can be capable of being master or warden unless his name be Allen. The master has thirty pounds pension per year, the warden twenty pounds, the chaplain and schoolmaster twelve, the usher and organist ten pounds ten shillings per annum, besides their commons. They send youth to the university, and allow them what they please. Their revenue is eight hundred pounds. Their schoolmaster must be A.M.

30th. My nephew Richard Travers[a] came to me to Camberwell, and as I returned with him towards London we met with Mr. Wade. At London I received an account of what passed between Mr. Cokeley and Mr. J. Eason, and gave directions to Mr. Buckley to advise her about it. I dined with Sir Samuel Moore and his son William, Captain Foliott, Mr. Pigott, and Mr. Pooley, and at night brought Mr. Love back to Camberwell.

May 1st. I went with Mr. Parr to visit Mr. Mercer, a famed merchant, and one of the deputy lieutenants for the city of London, who treated us very finely with Italian wine, shewed us his fine gardens and a fine Spanish jennet, which he himself rode to divert us, and he presented me with a guinea and Dutch piece of silver, which I believe he mistook for another, being of the same size.

2nd. I went with Mr. Brown to London, where I had an account that the two regiments that came back from Derry under the

[a] The Travers family, originally of Yorkshire, settled in Ireland temp. Queen Elizabeth, and became of considerable influence in the county of Cork. The present Rear-Admiral Sir Eaton Stannard Travers, K.H. of Great Yarmouth, and the late Major James Travers of the Rifle Brigade (brothers of the late Major-General Sir Robert Travers), married the two daughters of the late William Steward, esq. of Great Yarmouth, who was the eldest son of Timothy Steward of Great Yarmouth, by Mary, daughter of Ambrose Palmer of Great Yarmouth.

command of Cunningham and Richards were broke and given to Colonel Stewart and Sir George St. George. Captain Boyle also assured me that in two days he was promised to be provided for. I then saw Lieutenant Congreve and Ensign Beverly, and returned in the evening. I saw also this day many milkmaids dancing in the streets, with their pails upon their heads dressed with garlands, and hung with plate of great value.[a]

3rd. I visited Mr. Lambert; in the evening I was treated by him with excellent English white wine; after which I was visited by Mr. Mercer, and his mistake rectified, he having given me a guinea according to his intention, with an ingenious apology for his error.

4th. I spent wholly in my study at Camberwell, reading Mr. Jurieu's Completion of Prophecies.

5th. Dean Pooley preached at Camberwell in the morning, I in the afternoon on Psalm cxviii. 15. Sir Arthur (Jones)[b] and the dean stayed with us all night.

6th. Spent at Camberwell with Sir Arthur Jones and Dean Pooley; in the evening we went to Mr. Lambert, and drank with him the first punch I saw in England.

7th. I came to London, and I dined with Sir Emanuel Moore[c] and his sons at a place called Hell,[d] and stayed all night in town. I signed several certificates for the poor Protestants of Ireland—for James Allen, for Mr. Gwilliams's nephew, and one for one of his tenants, and one for Roper.

[a] The plate was lent to them for the festival. This custom is represented in some old prints, of which there are copies in Hone's Every Day Book.

[b] Sir Arthur Jones was probably of the Ranelagh family, for Arthur Jones, second Viscount Ranelagh, married Catherine Boyle, daughter of the first Earl of Cork, and a relation of the Journalist's wife.

[c] Sir Emanuel Moore, Bart. married Martha, daughter of William Hull, Esq. of Lemcon in the county of Cork, (and sister to Sir Richard Hull, a Justice of the Common Pleas,) by his wife Jane, daughter of Richard Boyle, Archbishop of Tuam, great-grandfather to the Journalist's wife.

[d] In the precincts of Westminster Hall there was a place so called. See Smith's Antiquities of Westminster.

8th. I waited on Captain Boyle with my brother Aldworth, to inquire how things stood in order to employments, but found he was not yet provided for, but kept in hope by promises. I dined in the Strand with Dean Harrison, my brother, and Mr. Baker. In the afternoon I met Mr. Read of Bristol, recommended by my cousins Bowdler, and, after spending some time with him, and being persuaded by Mr. Brown, I passed the evening with Sir Emanuel Moore, Sir Matthew Deane,[a] Lieutenant Wakeham,[b] and Mr. Pigott. This day we had an account that Admiral Herbert attacked the French fleet in the Bay of Bantry, the wind being against him, so that he could not bring up more than nine of his ships to engage, whereby he was repulsed, and forced to retire with some loss, having killed the French Admiral.

9th. This morning I bled at the nose very freely. About nine o'clock I went to Kensington to see my sister Aldworth, in company with James Malone, where I dined, and stayed until the evening, which I spent in London with Sir Emanuel Moore, Captain Foliott, and Mr. Wilkinson, &c. &c.

10th. I went to Dr. Binson's (Tennison's[c]) library with most of the Irish clergy, where I gave in to the Archbishop of Tuam and Bishops of Leighlin and Kildare an account of my losses in Ireland, and engaged the Bishop of Leighlin to recommend me to the Bishop of Exeter. Then I came with Mr. Wade to Mr. Boyd's, where we dined, and, having seen the house, with the gardens and wilderness at Sir Edmund's old house,[d] we returned to Camberwell.

[a] Mayor of Cork in 1669, and ancestor of the noble family of Muskerry. At this time he was a Knight, but in 1709 was created a Baronet.

[b] The Wakehams were a respectable Protestant family, from whom the Pynes of Ballyvolane (who have assumed that name) are descendants in the male line. Sir Richard Pyne was Chief Justice of the King's Bench, and his grand-daughter and co-heiress married Sir Henry Cavendish, Bart. Perhaps it was her sister who carried the estates to the Wakeham family.

[c] The Journalist had not yet learned its proper name. Afterwards he designated it correctly.

[d] This probably means the old house of the late Sir Edmund Bowyer (who died 1680-1),

11th. I spent at Camberwell; only waited on Mr. Wade part of his way towards Lambeth.

12th. Mr. Brown preached at Camberwell in the morning, and I in the afternoon—Psalm xc. 12; Dr. Parr at Dulwich. After prayer, Mr. Bowyer presented me with a serjeant's ring, having this inscription, "Veniendo restituit rem."[a]

13th. I paid a visit to Mr. Bowyer and Mrs. Knapp,[b] who was sick of an ague, to whom I recommended the Goa stone as a proper medicine for her. Afterwards I waited on Lady Rolt, whose grandson is captain in the Duke of Norfolk's regiment, bound for Ireland. I was kindly treated by Captain Smith's lady, with whom she lives.

14th. I went to London, where I had an account of a letter from my wife, which I received on my return to Camberwell. I dined with Captain Boyle, Captain Purdon, &c. &c., and was informed of the good state of Derry, two French general officers being killed by the garrison, and the regiment of guards cut off. The King went this day to Portsmouth to visit the fleet, and distributed money amongst the seamen. In the evening Dick Travers came with me to Camberwell, but returned to London the same night.

15th. I dined at Mr. Bowyer's with Mr. Hatton, who has travelled much; a Mr. Weaver, a lawyer, who lives near Bridgenorth in Shropshire, I contracted an acquaintance with, and promised to wait on him should I go into that country. I received this evening forty shillings, by the hand of Dr. Parr, from some unknown good Christian.

situated in the road from London to Camberwell, and which was restored a few years since for Sir John Smijth, Bart. the representative of the Bowyer family. A view showing some of its original and some of its later features will be found in the Gentleman's Magazine for 1825, vol. xcv. ii. 585. The Bowyers, at the time of this Journal, had another mansion on Camberwell Green, on a site now occupied by the Charity Schools (Collectanea Topographica et Genealogica, iii. 153), the "fine house and gardens" mentioned in p. 9; and Mr. Bowyer, already noticed in p. 4, would be there resident.

[a] This motto, allusive to the great deliverer King William, was adopted by the call of serjeants made in the first year of his reign.

[b] Edmond Knapp was sheriff of the city of Cork in 1695, and mayor in 1703, and in 1715 returned as M.P. for Cork.

16th. Dr. Parr, understanding that I intended to buy clothes, and apprehending what my wants were, sent me in the morning by Mr. Brown forty shillings, whereupon Mr. Brown and I went into the city, and new clothed myself throughout at the expense of nine pounds eight shillings. In the evening we returned to Camberwell, where I was sharply reprehended for spitting about the house by Mrs. Bradford.

17th. I went with Mr. Brown to see Chelsea College, and afterward to my sister Aldworth, whom I found very ill, her cough being no way better: then we dined, and after noon returned to London. I bought a mode tippet, discharged my lodging and washing; the first of these cost me twelve shillings and three pence, and the two last twelve shillings and six pence; and then we returned to Camberwell.

18th. I dreamed in the morning that I solicited to have the Bishop of Ely's daughter,[a] and employed Captain Boyle to intercede for me, and that he brought me for answer that she was preengaged, which I interpreted to presage some disappointment that I am to have in relation to preferment. In the evening I visited Mrs. Knapp, whom I advised to take the Jesuit's powder for her ague.

19th. Being Whit Sunday, Mr. Higden preached in the morning, and I in the afternoon, at Camberwell—James i. 27. The rest of the day I spent in company with Mr. Tyrrell.

20th. I went in company with Mr. Brown to Kensington to visit my sister Aldworth, and meet Dr. Mullen, whom I had appointed to be there that morning; and, after consulting with him concerning her recovery, which appeared to both of us extremely difficult, I returned with Mr. Brown to London through Hyde Park, having first seen all Lord Nottingham's walks, gardens, and water-houses,[b] and observed several herbs which we gather in the fields, and so returned to Camberwell.

[a] The Bishop of Ely was Francis Turner, deprived as a non-juror 1 Feb. 1690.

[b] At Holland House, Kensington. Daniel Finch, second Earl of Nottingham, married for his first wife Essex, daughter and coheir of Robert Rich, Earl of Warwick and Holland.

21st. I spent at Camberwell. In the afternoon I visited Mrs. Knapp, found her recovered from the ague, and so spent the evening at Mr. Bowyer's.

22nd. I went with Mr. Brown to London, where we paid a visit to the Archbishop of Tuam at the Court of Requests. I met Captain Boyle,[a] and was assured by him that he was made Major to the Earl of Devonshire's regiment of Horse. I dined with Sir Matthew Deane, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Wade; and sat all the afternoon at Dr. Tennison's library, as one of the sub-commissioners to execute the brief for the Irish Protestants. In the evening I heard that the besieged in Derry had made a great sally and raised the siege; and so I returned to Camberwell.

23rd. I was presented by the Archbishop of Tuam and Bishop of Leighlin to the Bishop of Exeter,[b] in order to be recommended to the new church in Plymouth. I was kindly received by his Lordship, and promised a letter to Mr. Gilbert, the minister of the other church. In the evening I bought a short coat to ride in, which cost me forty-five shillings; and lay that night with Mr. Wade, at his lodgings in Tothill Street, Westminster.

24th. I met the Archbishop of Tuam in the Court of Requests, who gave me three pounds; then I waited on the Bishop of Exeter in the lobby of the House of Lords, and was advised by him to go with all speed towards Plymouth, and if possible to set out in the Exeter coach on Monday, and as soon as I had taken a place therein to wait on him, and I should have his letter.

25th. I went early to London, and in the Court of Requests I met the Bishop of Exeter, who ordered me to call on him when I pleased, and his letter should be ready for me. I dined with Colonel Beaumont, &c. at the Blue Posts, where I recommended Dick Travers to serve under him. He promised me to allow him some subsistence like a gentleman until some command fell, and then he would prefer him to a pair of colours. After dinner I went to the

[a] See the note on his wife Lady Mary in p. 59.

[b] Sir Jonathan Trelawney, Bart. lately translated from Bristol.

Bishop of Exeter's lodging, but neither found him nor his letter there; then I visited my cousin Bradshaw at his house in Surrey-street in the Strand; and in the evening, having appointed Dick Mallory to meet him on Monday morning, I returned.

26th. Dr. Parr himself preached morning and afternoon, the brief for the Irish Protestants being read. After evening service I went home with Mr. Bowyer: I supped there, and appointed to meet him and Mr. Weaver next morning at the Court of Requests, in order to wait on the Lord Commissioner Maynard and the Lord Chief Justice Pollexfen, whose letters they promised to obtain for me, to recommend me at Plymouth.

27th. In the morning I left Camberwell, and, having taken leave of Dr. Parr and his family, came to London. I waited again on the Bishop of Exeter, and was kindly received by him, and, after some conference, he promised me some kind things. Then I dined at Captain Bradshaw's, and in the afternoon went with him to see the entry of the Dutch ambassador, which was very splendid. In the evening I visited Mr. Fehrman, and delivered him a letter from Dr. Parr, wherein I was recommended to him for a supply to bear my charges to Plymouth. He told me he could not serve me as expected, but if I would wait on him in the morning he would give me a guinea.

28th. I went with Dick Mallory to wait on the Duke of Ormonde, from whom he procured a very kind letter on my behalf to the Bishop of London. Then I met Mr. Bowyer and Mr. Weaver at the Court of Requests, and was appointed by them to meet at nine to-morrow at Mr. Bowyer's chambers in the Temple, to wait on the Lord Chief Justice Pollexfen. I dined with the Archbishop of Tuam, Denny Muschamp,[a] &c. at the Bell in Westminster. In the

[a] Denny Musehamp, of Horsley in Surrey, Muster-Master-general of Ireland, married Elizabeth, daughter of Michael Boyle, Archbishop of Armagh, son of the beforementioned Richard Archbishop of Tuam, (p. 13), and therefore a relation of the Journalist's wife. His only daughter Mary was married to Sir Thomas Vesey, the first baronet (eldest son of John Vesey, D.D. Archbishop of Tuam), and was mother of John Denny Vesey, first Lord Knapton.

afternoon I received a letter with a bill for ten pounds from my cousin Bowdler, which I presented to Mr. Sutton that evening, and was promised payment on Saturday next; as also a letter from my brother Matthew concerning his liberty. Our news this day was, that the garrison at Derry had again sallied and killed four hundred of the enemy, and taken the Duke of Berwick[a] among several other prisoners.

29th. I waited on Mr. Arthur Weaver at the Temple in Mr. Bowyer's chambers, and went with him to the Lord Chief Justice Pollexfen, from whom I received a very kind recommendation to Plymouth. I then wrote to Adam Newman to lend Dick Travers forty shillings, which he unworthily refused. After dinner I attended the distribution of charity to the Irish Protestants, where I got thirty shillings, and procured twenty shillings for Dick Travers. In the evening I waited on the Bishop of Exeter and had his letter to Plymouth, and gave Dick Travers his twenty shillings to carry him to Carlisle, after I had been with him to wait on Colonel Beaumont.

30th. I parted in the morning with Dick Travers, who rode post to Carlisle. Then went with Mr. Buckley to Mr. Sellers's lodgings, whom I found resolute to hold his living in Plymouth until ejected by law, whereupon I resolved to quit the design. I waited on the Archbishop of Tuam and Denny Muschamp, to Camberwell, and afterwards to Peckham; on the way I acquainted them with my intention as to Plymouth, and was advertised by them of the vacancy of Walbrook,[b] London, and put by them in a way to obtain the presentation of it.

31st. I waited in the morning on the Archbishop of Tuam, who went with me to several places about the presentation of Walbrook.

[a] An untrue report.

[b] The rectory of St. Stephen's Walbrook became vacant by the death of Robert Marriott, M.A. who was also Rector of St. Paul, Shadwell. William Stonestreet, M.A., was presented to the living by the Wardens and Company of the mystery of Grocers, and instituted on the 12th November, 1689.

In the afternoon went to Dr. Tennison's library. In coming from thence with Councellor John Davies I told him my design touching Walbrook, and found that he had a great interest in the Grocers' Company, who had the presentation of it; whereupon I engaged him to appear for me, and we appointed to meet next morning at his lodgings at the Golden Key on the right hand going up to Ludgate Hill.

JUNE 1st. I waited on him according to appointment, and we went to the Clerk of the Grocers' Company, but found him not at home. Then we waited on Sir Henry Prince, who treated us kindly, but told us the power to serve us was in the hands of Sir John Cutler.[a] Then we parted, and I went and received the ten pounds by bill from Mr. Sutton. Then I went to Westminster, where, in the Court of Requests, I met him again, and he spoke to Mr. Fehrman about my business, but was assured by him that Sir John Cutler was pre-engaged. He advised me to preach as soon as I could in the City, and promised to use his interest to have me preach the lecture at St. Laurence Jewry on Tuesday next. After dinner I returned to my lodgings, and wrote to my brother Matthew and cousin Bowdler, and lodged that night at my cousin Bradshaw's.

2nd. I went to St. Clement's church, when I heard Dr. Hascard[b] preach in the morning, and Dr. Horden[c] in the evening. I then sat two hours at the Golden Lion in the paved alley near the Rose Tavern in Pall Mall with Mr. Bishop and Buckley.

[a] Sir John Cutler, one of the richest citizens of his time, and the object of unmerited satire in Pope's Epistle on the use of Riches. He was created a baronet in 1660, and died in 1693, aged eighty-five, having been four times master-warden of the Grocers' Company, who still preserve his statue in their hall. See a memoir of him in Heath's Account of the Company of Grocers, second edit. 1854, p. 298.

[b] Gregory Hascard, S.T.P., Dean of Windsor (1684), was instituted to the rectory of St. Clement Danes, on the presentation of Sir Vere Fane, K.B. Sept. 18, 1678. He died in 1708.

[c] John Horden, M.A., was instituted to the rectory of St. Michael, Queenhithe (then resigned by the above Dr. Hascard), May 5, 1671; and to the vicarage of Isleworth, Middlesex, April 16, 1681. He died holding both those livings in 1690.

3rd. I went early to the Royal Coffee-house, overhanging the Royal Exchange, where I met Mr. Fehrman, and was brought acquainted by him with Dr. Merton and several others of the clergy. Then I went by water to Westminster, where I met John Davies and the Archbishop of Tuam, but got no assurance of Sir John Cutler's compliance as to our desires.

4th. I went again to the Court of Requests and met John Davies, who told me he had engaged the Countess of Radnor [a] and another lady to solicit Sir John Cutler for me, and promised in the afternoon to give me the result of it. The afternoon I spent at the Library.

5th. Being a public fast, I heard Dr. Hascard preach at St. Clement's church, and in the evening met Alderman George Rogers [b] of Cork, who told me that the north fishing of Gill Abbey was seized for the King.

6th. I met John Davies at the Court of Requests, and was resolved by him that Sir John Cutler was not to be prevailed on. Then I dined with Captain Foot, Alan Brodrick,[c] Mr. May, &c. &c. and in the afternoon went with Dr. Pooley and Mr. Harrison to Camberwell, but returned at night.

7th. I walked to Kensington and spent the day there with my sister Aldworth, whom I find desperately ill, beyond all hopes of recovery. In the evening as I returned with Mr. Pennefather I met Dick Mallory, and understanding by him that the Duke of Ormonde was to go on board in order to sail for Holland next morning, I determined to lodge with him that night, and accordingly did.

[a] Elizabeth, daughter and heir of Sir John Cutler, Knt. married to Charles Bodville Robartes, second Earl of Radnor, who died s. p. in 1723.

[b] The aldermen of Cork consisted until recently of those who had served the office of mayor. George Rogers was never mayor; his brother Robert was. A pedigree of their family will be found in Burke's History of the Landed Gentry.

[c] Second son of Sir St.John Brodrick (p. 29). He became a Serjeant-at-law, 1690-1; Solicitor-general for Ireland, 1695; M.P. for the county of Cork, and Speaker, 1703; Attorney-general, 1707; Chief Justice of the Queen's Bench, 1709-10; Lord Chancellor of Ireland, 1714; Baron Brodrick of Midleton, 1715; Viscount Midleton, 1717; died 1728. His first wife was sister of Anne Hartwell, mentioned hereafter, note [c], p. 24.

8th. About four in the morning I waited on the Duke of Ormonde, and attended him to his barge at the privy stairs at Whitehall; after which, Dick Mallory and I went to Fulham to wait on the Lord Bishop of London.[a] At our coming in we met his Lordship going into his chapel, when he ordained in our presence a Dutch gentleman, that came over chaplain to his Majesty, both priest and deacon. At his return I gave him the Duke of Ormonde's letter, which he immediately read; and, having received me with great kindness, he professed a great readiness to oblige me, and after some discourse asked me if I would accept of a sequestration of fifty pounds per annum, which I readily consented to, and he immediately gave me a letter to his Registrar to procure it for me, being Pelham Furneux in Hertfordshire.[b]

9th. I heard Dr. Hascard preach in the morning at St. Clement's, and in the afternoon I preached myself, on Luke xvi. 25. In the evening I went to the Mall, and at Shuttleworth's Coffee-house I met Alderman George Rogers, who treated me to a bottle of claret in company with Sir Thomas Atkins, Captain Chantwell, and Lieutenant Parker, from whom we had an account of the state of Derry.

10th. I went with Mr. Hodges in the morning to Doctors' Commons, where I delivered the Bishop of London's letter to Mr. Newcourt[c] his registrar. He carried me to Mr. Parret, by whom I was conducted, first, to Sir Thomas Pinfold the commissary of the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's, in whose jurisdiction Pelham Furneux is, and afterwards to Dean Stillingfleet himself:[d] he was very kind and

[a] Henry Compton, D.D.

[b] The vicarage of Furneux Pelham was vacant by the death of Jonathan Maynard: and the patronage belonged to the Treasurer of the church of St. Paul, who eventually presented John Reynolds, B.A.: he was instituted on the 5th Aug. 1689, and the Journalist was consequently disappointed (see p. 28). Clutterbuck's Hertfordshire, iii. 455.

[c] Richard Newcourt, the author of that laborious and very valuable work, the Repertorium Ecclesiasticum Londinense, 2 vols. folio, 1708, 1710. He was, as its title-page states, "Principal Registrar of the said Diocese for near twenty-seven years."

[d] Edward Stillingfleet, D.D. had been Dean of St. Paul's from Jan. 1677; but soon after the date in the text was promoted in Oct. 1689 to the bishopric of Worcester.

obliging to me in his expressions, and ordered my dispatch, which Mr. Parret promised me the next morning. I spent some time in the Court of Arches, where I heard some informations on appeals, and would gladly have staid longer if my business would have permitted it. After dinner I went with Mr. Hodges to Covent-garden, to an eminent painter,[a] where I saw the picture of Marshal Schomberg on horseback, in full proportion, with a variety of other fine pictures. Then, having walked first to St. James's Park, and spent some time with Mr. Brown and Mr. Wade, I came to my lodging at Captain Bradshaw's early.

11th. I went to Doctors' Commons, and, after some conference with Sir Thomas Pinfold about my giving account, I received a sequestration of the vicarage of Furneux Pelham, Hertfordshire, which cost me fifteen shillings and sixpence fees, and in the afternoon I returned to Camberwell, where I stayed all night.

12th. In the morning I came to London with Mr. Farringdon in his coach, and in St. Paul's church-yard I met Dr. Upton, who recommended to me Ettmuller's works, being a comment on Schröderus. Then I returned to my cousin Bradshaw, and with him dined at my cousin Francis's house, over against the Ship in the paved alley at the end of Essex-street. After dinner I went to Dr. Tennison's library, where I met the Archbishop of Tuam, who sent me to Dr. Sharp,[b] Dean of Norwich, by whom I was very kindly received and treated, and also recommended to Mr. England[c] and

[a] No doubt Kneller, afterwards Sir Godfrey. Dallaway says, that his equestrian portrait of the Duke of Schomberg, now in the possession of the Marquess of Lothian at Newbottle Abbey, is his best picture in that style. Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting, edit. 1827, iii. 235.

[b] In November, 1689, Dr. Sharp was made Dean of Canterbury on the removal of Dr. Tillotson to the deanery of St. Paul's, and on the 5th of July, 1691, he was consecrated Archbishop of York. He was educated at Christ's college, Cambridge, was chaplain to the Lord Keeper Finch, and in 1672 Archdeacon of Berks. In 1675 he held the rectory of St. Bartholomew by the Exchange, which he shortly afterwards relinquished for the rectory of St. Martin's in the Fields.

[c] George England, esq. eldest son of Sir George England, of Great Yarmouth, Knt., was Recorder of that borough, and represented the town in Parliament from 1680 to 1700,

Mr. Fuller,[a] two burgesses in Parliament for Yarmouth, in order to be chosen lecturer of that place, which he assured me would be worth to me 100*l.* per annum paid quarterly, without any cure of souls, but preaching twice a week, on the Lord's day and some week-day. Then I returned to Camberwell.

13th. I went early to London, and delivered my letter from Dean Sharp to Mr. England and Mr. Fuller; and after some conference with me they concluded to write that night to Yarmouth, and to give the town an account of their proceedings, and by that day se'nnight they promised to give me their answer. After dinner I went with Mr. N. Lysaght[b] and W. Jephson[c] to see Circe[d] acted at the Queen's Theatre, which was done to admiration, with better scenes than I could imagine.

being a Member of the Convention Parliament of 1688. Sir George had a grant of arms, Gules, three lions passant in pale argent, each charged on the shoulder with an ermine-spot. This family, which for a long time had considerable influence in the borough of Great Yarmouth, is now extinct. See Palmer's Continuation of Manship's History of Yarmouth, p. 308.

[a] Samuel Fuller, esq. represented the town of Yarmouth in the Convention Parliament, and was returned in 1690, 1695, and 1700. He was bailiff in 1679 and 1698, and died in 1721, aged 75. "Egregia ubique justiciæ, prudentiæ, pietatis monumenta reliquit," as his epitaph in St. Nicholas' church records. His son, Richard Fuller, contested the representation of the borough, unsuccessfully, in 1741, 1754, and 1756, with the Townshend and Walpole families. See Palmer's Supplement, p. 311.

[b] Nicholas Lysaght commanded a troop at the battle of the Boyne. His eldest son, John Lysaght, was created Lord Lisle. His father, John Lysaght, served under the celebrated Lord Inchiquin as a cornet of horse, and probably came from the county of Clare, where the name of Lysaght is prevalent, and where the family of Inchiquin resided.

[c] Probably the Rev. William Jephson, who was made Dean of Kilmore in 1690. He married Anne, widow of Captain Samuel Hartwell, who was killed at the battle of Landen in 1693. Her descendants by both marriages have been raised to the dignity of Baronet. The published pedigree makes him son of Major-General Jephson; but this is contradicted by the pedigree of Sir Denham Norreys, and it is much more likely that he was son of John Jephson, brother of the Major-General, which John married Bridget Boyle, daughter of the Archbishop of Tuam, and therefore a relation of the Journalist's wife.

[d] Circe, a tragedy, the only dramatic production of Charles Davenant, LL.D. the eldest son of Sir William; written when he was nineteen, in 1675.

14th. In the morning I waited on Dr. Sharp, and gave him an account of my proceedings about Yarmouth. Then I went to the Court of Requests, where I did the like to the Archbishop of Tuam; and afterwards I spent the rest of the day in Dr. Tennison's Library, where I promised Mr. Fehrman to preach the Sunday following, when he promised that Mr. England and Mr. Fuller should be my auditors.

15th. I walked to Camberwell, and returned in the evening.

16th. I preached at St. Mary Woolnoth, Lombard Street, on Luke xvi. 25, and dined at Captain Bradshaw's. In the evening, as I came through the Strand, I saw the rabble about the Round House, wherein thirteen persons were committed, being apprehended as priests and Jesuits.

17th. I went to Kensington to see my sister Aldworth, who was delivered of a son the day before, and, being there, was employed to christen it: Sir John Dillon[a] and Ormsby[b] being godfathers, the Lady Jane Ogle the godmother.

18th. I preached Dr. Tillotson's lecture at the Old Jewry on Psalm cxxxiii. 1; and, after being treated in the vestry, and visiting the coffee-house, I dined with Mr. Fehrman, where I was assured that the Lord Mayor had that day an express from the King, which gave him an account that Kirk was safely landed at Londonderry. We had also an account of the surrender of Edinburgh Castle, and

[a] Sir John Dillon married Mary, daughter of Murrough Boyle, Viscount Blessington, grandson of Richard Boyle, Archbishop of Tuam, who was ancestor of the Journalist's wife. The great estates of the Blessington family eventually descended to Sir John's grandson, Charles Dunbar, esq. who, dying without issue in 1778, bequeathed them to the next representatives of Archbishop Boyle. Among these estates was the site of the abbey of Augustinian monks in the city of Cork, through which passes a street called Dunbar Street, from the name of the former possessor.

[b] Perhaps John Ormsby, who married Mary, daughter of Duncan Cummin, M.D., and who (or whose wife) was testamentary heir to John Fitzgerald of Park Prospect, in the county of Cork, esquire, grandson of Richard Fitzgerald, who died about 1674, and who, we may conjecture, was son of John Fitzgerald, Dean of Cork, who died in 1641, by his wife Catharine, daughter of Richard, Archbishop of Tuam, and therefore connected with Dean Davies's wife.

that all the forces sent northward were remanded to the sea-side. In the evening I went to Camberwell with Mr. Brown, and lodged at Dr. Parr's with Dean Harrison.

19th. In the afternoon I returned to London, and, meeting Mr. Wade, was told by him that Mr. Evanson was sick at Westminster of the meazles and a flux, whereupon I went straight to visit him, and so prescribed for him that with God's help he recovered. In the Strand that evening I met Mr. Fuller and Mr. England, and was put off by them as to my business at Yarmouth until Monday next.

20th. As I was going to Westminster I was overtaken by Mr. Fehrman, who took me with him in his coach, and on the way pressed me hard to print my last sermon preached at the lecture. Whereupon I came home to dinner, and spent the evening in transcribing and revising it.

21st. In the morning I met Tom Smith at the Court of Requests, and was informed by him that my sister Aldworth continued extremely weak. The afternoon I spent in Dr. Tennison's library, distributing the charity, where I got twenty shillings for Mr. Joice.

22nd. I went in the morning to the library, and, after distributing the charity unto such as applied to us, I gave notes of recommendation to nine persons to address the Curate of Cripplegate for private charity. Then I went to the Court of Requests, where I met Mr. Crow and Mr. Lord, and after dinner went with them to Whitehall, where having seen the Queen and some diversion between Edward Crofton and Mr. Crow in the lobby, I came home by water.

23rd. I preached at St. Bridget's in Fleet Street, at the request of the Lord Bishop of Kildare, and dined with Mr. Smith, woollen-draper on Ludgate Hill. My text was John xii. 35. In the afternoon I heard the lecture there, and returned.

24th. I went to Westminster Abbey, where I heard a sermon. After which I met the Bishop of Leighlin in the Court of Requests,

and dined with him. After dinner I went with him to Westminster Hall, to meet the Archbishop of Tuam, in order to attend the Committee for Irish Affairs, where I accidentally met Mr. England and Fuller, and received an account from them that the corporation of Yarmouth had accepted their proposal for my going thither; whereupon I concluded to go that way Monday next; and so, having attended the Archbishop of Tuam back to St. Paul's, I went with Mr. Brown to Camberwell.

25th. I waited on Mr. Mercer and Mr. Bowyer, and took my leave of them. I also received a letter from Mr. Weaver, and therein a guinea, and an order for two books in Mr. Bowyer's hands, and then returned to London.

26th. I waited on the Archbishop of Tuam, and gave him an account of my proceedings, and then went with him to the Bishop of Kildare's lodging, and got a letter from them both, recommending me to the Bishop of Norwich,[a] and found him not in town, as I expected. After I had dined at home, I went with Mr. Wade to the Park, and there met the Archbishop again, and told him my design to contribute to his son's maintenance in the university until he could provide better for him. So I spent the evening in his company. I bought also this day a night-gown for nineteen shillings.

27th. Mr. Wade came to me early in the morning, and we went together to Mr. Chiswell[b] at the Rose and Crown in St. Paul's Churchyard, where I bought some books, value fourteen pounds four shillings and six pence, and gave him a note to be paid at Christmas. I then dined with Mr. Bowyer at Mr. Binn's chamber

[a] William Lloyd, consecrated Bishop of Landaff 1675, translated to Peterborough 1679, and to Norwich 1685; deprived as a non-juror in 1691.

[b] Richard Chiswell, the publisher of Bishop Burnet's History of the Reformation, and other important works, of which a list is printed in the Gentleman's Magazine, vol. liv. p. 179. John Dunton said of him, "Mr. Richard Chiswell well deserves the title of Metropolitan Bookseller of England, if not of all the world." See further in Nichols's Literary Anecdotes, vol. iii. p. 610.

at Clifford's Inn. In the evening at my return I received a note that Dick Mallory was very ill; wherefore I went to visit him, and lay that night at Mr. Wade's lodgings.

28th. Very early in the morning Mr. Wade and I went to Fulham to wait on the Bishop of London, that I might procure from him my sequestration of Pelham Furneux; but he told me, if I had not been provided for otherwise, I should have been disappointed therein myself, for that the patron had presented to it, and he must immediately have given title to it. So we returned, and I went to the library, and stayed there till noon. Then, having seen a regiment of militia march, I dined at home. After dinner I went to the Green Dragon [a] in Bishopsgate Street, and secured a place in the coach against Monday morning, which cost me ten shillings. Then I returned to the library, and spent the afternoon there, and, receiving eight pounds, discharged the brief. In the evening I visited Dick Mallory; found him much better, and so came home.

29th. I went to the Court of Requests, where I saw Mr. England and Mr. Fuller, and received a letter from him to Mr. England,[b] one of the bailiffs of Yarmouth. After dinner I visited Dick Mallory, and ordered him to pay twenty shillings which I lent him to Dick Brown. Then I went to Kensington, and took my last leave of my sister Aldworth, and, after praying with her, went over to Wandsworth, where I stayed that night.

30th. I preached at Wandsworth on John xii. 35, and after evening prayer was carried to Lambeth in Sir St.John Brodrick's carriage.[c] Thence I came home, and went with Mr. Wade to take

[a] The Green Dragon still remains much in the same state as when the Journalist visited it, and it is still frequented by Yarmouth people.

[b] Benjamin England, esq. third son of Sir George England. He was bailiff in 1676, 1689, and 1697; mayor in 1703. He succeeded his brother in the representation of the borough, and sat till 1705. "His affection to it, and his just and generous temper, were known to most, and will be exceeded by few."—Epitaph in St. Nicholas' Church. He died 30 April, 1711.

[c] Sir St.John Brodrick was the grandson of William Brodrick, citizen of London, and lord of the manor of Garrett in the parish of Wandsworth. He was born in 1627; in 1653

leave of the Archbishop of Tuam, and to crave his benediction. Then I took leave of my cousin Bradshaw, and went to the Green Dragon in Bishopsgate Street, where we met Mr. Brown, and lodged that night.

July 1st. About half an hour before four in the morning I took coach for Yarmouth, and came by twelve o'clock to Bishop's Stortford, where we dined; thence we passed through Newmarket, and came to Bury, where I saw St. Edmund's abbey, and we lodged that night in the inn.

2nd. Having left Mr. Stern[a] at Newmarket, I came forward with Mr. Bendish, Mrs. Clarke, and Mrs. Baily to the place where we

he had grant of divers lands in the county of Cork, where he built the church at Midleton. In 1660 he was M.P. for Kingsale. He died in 1711, and was buried at Wandsworth. He was younger brother to Sir Alan Brodrick, who was Surveyor-General of Ireland, and died in 1680 ; and father of Lord Chancellor Brodrick, Viscount Midleton, noticed in p. 11.

[a] The mention of both Mr. Stern and Mrs. Baily in this sentence, suggests that the former was Mr. (afterwards Major-General) Robert Stearne, whose wife was sister of Mrs. Bayly. A MS. history of his regiment (the First, or Royal Regiment of Ireland), by General Stearne, was lately sold in London among the collections of Sir William Betham. It comprises the period from 1678 to 1712. The owner of this Journal possesses also a MS. narrative, by General Stearne, of Queen Anne's wars in Flanders. About the year 1830 a large collection of tracts and pamphlets which belonged to the General, and which is said to have amounted to the number of 300 volumes, was sold and scattered in Cork; we have since heard of about one hundred volumes of them in ascertained hands. It appears from another MS. that he took much interest in astronomy and astrology. Beatson, in his Political Index, calls him "Richard," and places him among the Brigadier-Generals; but he was a Major-General in 1730, and, from his being called "the Right Hon. General Stearne" in a list of subscribers to Dawson's translation of Demosthenes in 1732, the year of his death, it may be supposed that he was a privy-councillor. In Burke's History of the Commoners, in the pedigree of Tighe, he is assumed to be brother of Bishop Stearne, but this is a mistake. A niece of General Stearne's wife married the Rev. Boyle Davies, a son of the Dean, which accounts for the General's manuscript being in the same hands as the Journal. This Mrs. Davies had a brother who was in some sort a cause of England's supremacy in India: for he furnished his brother-in-law, Mr. (afterwards Sir) Eyre Coote, with pecuniary means for obtaining reinstatement in the army after he had been deprived of his commission for apparent cowardice at the battle of Preston Pans. Very few particulars of this great man's life are known to the public except his military career. Some of his private letters, however, have been preserved. From one of these we learn that in the war of the American Revolution

dined, and about half-past seven at night came to Yarmouth,[a] where I no sooner was than Mr. Symonds[b] and another gentleman came to me, and, after a kind salutation, told me that they were sent by one of the bailiffs to conduct me to his house, whither we went, and there I was kindly received by Mr. England the bailiff, and detained to supper; after which I was accompanied by Mr. Ellys[c] to his house, where I lodged that night.

3rd. I went to church, and heard the lecture preached by Mr. Neel. After which I dined with the prime bailiff England,[d] where was a treat; and in the afternoon I spent most of my time in viewing the town, and walking on the strand.

4th. I dined at home with Mr. Meen,[e] with whom I contracted an acquaintance and spent that day.

5th. I dined with Mr. bailiff England, and walked out to the pier.

6th. I heard Mr. Milbourn[f] catechize in a very thin congregation.

he strongly disapproved of concessions to the insurgents. The letter is without date, but the time may perhaps be ascertained, for it was just after some election to a seat in Parliament for which Sir Eyre was a candidate, and before the spring of the year in which his regiment was to be "on Dublin duty." His words are, "I do not know how the trading people in Cork are affected by the American disturbances, but here it occasions no small bustle; but I hope we shall have firmness sufficient to preserve the superiority of this country over them." It may perhaps be a question whether the Americans would have succeeded in throwing off the yoke of the mother country if Sir Eyre had commanded against them.

[a] Thus at this time it took two entire days to perform the journey from London to Yarmouth, which is now accomplished in five hours.

[b] Nathaniel Symonds, who was bailiff in 1682 and 1693. See Manship, p. 250.

[c] For notes on the family of Ellys, see Manship, p. 240, and Palmer, p. 312.

[d] There were two bailiffs to perform the duties now executed by the mayor. The bailiff first named was called the Prime Bailiff. Mr. England and John Gayford were bailiffs from the 8th November 1688 to the 29th Sept. 1689.

[e] The Rev. Joshua Meen, then lecturer. He was in ill health, which probably was the reason why the corporation appointed a second lecturer. He died in 1690.

[f] The Rev. Luke Milbourn, minister of the parish. He had been minister of St. Ethelburga, London, and lecturer of Shoreditch, and was esteemed "a person of learning and excellent parts." He published several books, enumerated in Watt's Bibliotheca Britannica.

7th. I preached in the afternoon for my first time on John xii. 35.

8th. I walked with Dr. Hutson to Mr. Bendish's[a] house, and saw all his contrivance to make salt. Afterward, at my return, I went in with the doctor, and became acquainted with his lady's father, Mr. Ellys, and Madam Fuller.

9th. I retired to the vestry at church until evening prayers, after which I waited on Madam Fuller, and then on Mr. bailiff England, who went with me to see Mr. Meen, and to know his resolution about preaching the next lecture, who being ill, he referred to me.

10th. I read prayers and preached the lecture. Then dined with Mr. bailiff England. Afterwards I went with him to visit Major Thaxter,[b] and by the way, taking notice of a Yarmouth cart,[c] he assured me that he had two thousand two hundred weight drawn by one horse from the quay to his house. My text that day was James i. 27.

11th. I dined with Mr. Milbourn. After dinner I went with him to Mr. Gilbert, and into his garden, and eat some fruit; then he went to bowls, and I to walk through the North gate by the river side towards Norwich.

12th. I spent for the most part in the vestry.

13th. Mr. England and Mr. Fuller, the burgesses for this town in Parliament, being come home last night, I went this morning to pay them a visit; and dined that day with Mr. bailiff England.

[a] Thomas Bendish, esq. of Gray's Inn, who married Bridget, daughter of General Ireton, by Mary his wife, daughter of Oliver Cromwell. He resided at South-town, in a house now demolished. See Manship, p. 392, and Palmer, p. 308. He died April 27, 1707, ætat. 61, and was buried at St. Nicholas' church, Great Yarmouth. He was the proprietor of the Salt Pans, where salt continued to be manufactured until the commencement of the present century. For an account of this eccentric granddaughter of the Protector, see Noble's Lives of the Cromwell Family, ii. p. 329.

[b] Major Thaxter was mayor of Yarmouth in 1666. He married Sarah, eldest daughter of Sir George England, and widow successively of John Burton, esq. and John Fowle, esq. He died May 19, 1690, aged 62. (Epitaph in St. Nicholas' church.)

[c] For a description of a Yarmouth cart, see Manship, p. 274.

After evening prayer, when I returned home, Mr. Meen came and spent the evening with me.

14th. Mr. Milbourn preached and administered the sacrament in the morning to one hundred and seventy-six persons. In the afternoon I preached on Luke xvi. 25.

15th. I dined at Major Thaxter's, and supped with young Mr. Ellys.

16th. I spent in the vestry.

17th. Mr. Meen preached, and I read prayers, and dined at Mr. Gayford's.

18th. I spent the evening with Dr. Hutson at his father's, in company also with him and Mr. Ferrier's son and Mr. Fuller, after having walked to the pier.

19th and 20th. In my study.

21st. Mr. Milbourne preached in the morning, and I in the afternoon; my text Proverbs iii. 17.

22nd. I dined with Mr. Ellys my landlord's brother, where I was kindly entertained and treated.

23rd. I walked with Alderman Ellys to his country house about four miles from Yarmouth, and from thence we went to see the old castle of Burgh,[a] which appears to be a very fine gothic pile, built by the Danes, who were once masters of this country; it is built not far from the Waveney, where it falls into the Yare; it is square in figure, with round turrets at each corner, and one in the middle of the side. It is made of flat broad bricks and flints well cemented with very good mortar. At the lower side there is a very fine spring. After this, passing through the churchyard, we went to Alderman Ferrier's[b] house, and saw all his gardens, which are neat and contain

[a] Burgh-Castle, the well-known Garianonum of the Romans. The worthy Dean was evidently no archæologist. (See Manship, p. 202.)

[b] Richard Ferrier, esq. was bailiff in 1691. Richard Ferrier, esq., his son, was bailiff in 1696, and mayor in 1706 and 1720. He was Member for the borough in 1708, 1710, and 1713, and major of the Yarmouth Fusileers. "Hujus Burgi et decoris et desiderii." See his Latin epitaph in St. Nicholas' church, in Hist. of Norfolk, 1810, xi. 377.

both good flowers and many fruit trees;[a] and before ten o'clock we returned to Yarmouth, having walked ten miles.

24th. I preached on the Psalm cxxxiii. 1, being constrained also to read prayers by Mr. Meen's sickness. I dined at Mr. Gayford's, and spent the evening with young Mr. Ellys and his lady.

25th. I was invited to a funeral, where we were entertained with cakes and burnt wine, and I was obliged to take two cakes to carry home, which I gave to my landlord. In the evening Baron Turton,[b] being Judge of Assize, came to Yarmouth, where he was entertained by Mr. bailiff England, at whose house I also supped; but, being extremely tormented with the piles, occasioned by having got wet on Tuesday in my walk, I was forced to come home as soon as we had supped.

26th. I went to church in the morning, having waited on the Judge to shew him all the parts and beauties of it,[c] but was so tormented by the piles that I could not kneel in the seat, nor hardly walk home, but as soon as I got into my chamber I applied cerous and honey as a liniment to them, and so lay until the evening, having never in my life had so severe a fit before.

27th. I continued still tormented with the piles, but not so violent as the day before, insomuch that I was able to come down stairs and dined as usual. After dinner sat some time hearkening to the bells, which rung out for joy that the Princess Anne was

[a] In a letter addressed by Mr. Ferrier to his co-bailiff Mr. Godfrey, in 1696, who was then in London, there is this passage:—"Dear Partner. I had sent to Holland for some trees for my garden, but the frost has been so severe there, as has prevented their sending me any. I have blamed myself for not praying you to buy me some earlier, but my gardiner says 'tis not yet too late. I therefore beg you would buy me and send me 20 wall-trees of the best sort of peach, apricock, and cherry, and 10 standing pear-trees of the best sort. The waggon does not come out till Thursday noon. Could you order them by that waggon, and to be laid on the top,—it would be better than afterwards; but if it can't be done, as I hope it may, then by the first waggon afterwards. They are often sent by waggon into country, and 'tis the speediest conveyance."

[b] Sir Joseph Turton, Baron of the Exchequer, 1689.

[c] It is one of the largest parochial churches in the kingdom. For a description of it, see Palmer, p. 109.

delivered of a son; but in the evening was so violently bad that I was forced to bed, where I lay in great torment.

28th. Mr. Milbourn read prayers, and I preached on Psalm cxviii. 15. In the afternoon I read prayers and he preached, and I baptised five children.

29th. I dined at Mr. Ferrier's, being treated.

30th. In the evening the Duke of Norfolk[a] came to town, and many gentlemen with him.

31st. I read prayers, and Mr. Meen preached. After dinner I waited on the Duke of Norfolk, and was very kindly received by him.

AUGUST 1st. I appointed to walk with Dr. Hutson to Caistor, but business hindered him, so I spent the evening at home.

2nd. I spent in the vestry until evening, when I went to Mr. Reynolds, and showed him my project for a perpetual motion, which he approved of, not being able to make an objection against it.

3rd. I waited on Mr. Fuller, he being to go to London on Monday next.

4th. Mr. Meen read prayers in the morning, and I preached on Proverbs iii. 6. In the afternoon I read prayers, Mr. Meen preached.

5th. I walked with Mr. Gilbert to Gorleston, and made a visit to Mr. Burrell[b] the minister thereof, where I also met Mr. Smyth[c] the minister of Lound.

6th. I spent in the vestry until evening prayer; after which I walked by the sea-side by Caistor, where I viewed the two light-houses, which are made of wood, in the form of small pleasure-houses, and propped on each side with timbers as buttresses against

[a] Henry, seventh Duke of Norfolk, K.G. succeeded in 1684, and died in 1701, in his 48th year. He was entertained at the house of the mayor, at the town's charge.

[b] The Rev. John Burrell was presented to the vicarage of Gorleston, by Humphrey Bedingfeld, esq. in 1673. Suckling's History of Suffolk, i. p. 377.

[c] The Rev. John Smyth, rector of Lound, in Suffolk, to which living he was presented 1681, by Sir Thomas Allen of Somerleyton.

them; on the top is a square place on each side like a lantern, glazed, but boarded on the land side, and in this they keep a great light burning all the summer, as being a direction for all ships to pass over the flats, taking the direction of their course in steering as they make these lights, in respect to one another.

7th. I broke fast with Mr. bailiff England, and about nine o'clock went with him on board a wherry made in the form of a barge. As we marched, three drums were beat, and as many colours flourished before us all along the street, and as we went up the water in each of our wherries[a] a drum beat at the head and a colour was flourished at the stern of our boat. We were attended by above twenty other less boats full of people, and if the seamen were at home, and dared appear, I was assured we should have had double the number, as was usual. The first boat that led the way was full of young men in white, with caps made like those of our grenadiers. After followed our boat, with the King's colours on the mast; then another alike in all things, wherein was the other bailiff; after which two wherries followed each other, having the arms of the town for their flag, in each of which was one of the foremen and the quest for each end of the town, they being persons sworn in the nature of a grand jury to an inquiry into all the abuses and all the privileges of the town, and make presentments as they find occasion. After that our victualling wherries, and then the mob. When we passed over Breydon,[b] which is a lough in the river, we parted, and went up the Waveney, which divides Norfolk from Suffolk, as far as St. Olave's or St. Thule's bridge, where is the ruin of an old priory,[c] the prior and monks whereof used formerly to bear a part in this solemnity. Having laid our boat across a great arch of the bridge,

[a] The bailiffs of Yarmouth, as conservators of the rivers Yare, Waveney, and Bure, which unite and discharge themselves at Yarmouth, were accustomed annually to proceed to the boundaries of their jurisdiction, in much state. This was called "The Water Feast," and "The Water Frolic." For a poetical description of it, see the Gentleman's Magazine for 1818. See also Palmer, p. 63.

[b] Breydon, a large sheet of water, formed at the junction of the Yare and Waveney.

[c] St. Olave's Priory. See Manship, p. 218, and Suckling's Suffolk.

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an officer made proclamation, called over the quest, and required all persons grieved by any nuisance or injury done them on the water to come forth, and they should be heard; after which we came back a little way; then moored our boats and went to dinner, where we were highly treated. When we were done we returned to Breydon, where we met the other bailiff, who went up the Yare, as far as the Cross[a] towards Norwich, and did the same thing which we did at St. Thule's. At our meeting there was a stir in firing guns, huzza, and drinking healths; and so we returned in the evening as we went out, accompanying each bailiff to his house, where I left Mr. bailiff England in good company, making an end of the day.

8th. I waited at breakfast on Mr. Gayford,[b] it being the custom of the town to do so, and went up in his wherry on the Bure, at least ten miles, to Weybridge,[c] as I did the day before with his partner to St. Thule's, only now we did not part at all, but went together in an entire fleet all the way. First we passed by Caistor; then the church of Runham; after that by Stokesby, and so made Acle and Fishley churches before us. At the bridge, we did the same thing as the day before, and so dined. We passed in a very turning and winding stream, which gave us variety of prospects, over a very fine country, and at our return each night the town made a delicate landscape. At night I did the same with this as with the other bailiff, and so returned home.

9th. As I went towards the church I bought Gadbury's The-

[a] Hardley Cross, which marks the boundary of the Yarmouth jurisdiction. In 1543 "there was a new cross with a crucifix carved on one side" set up; but, falling into decay, another cross was erected by the Haven Commissioners a few years since, on the same spot.

[b] John Gayford, esq. was bailiff from the 8th Nov. 1688 to the 29th Sept. 1689, with Benjamin England, esq. He died in 1703, aged 69, and lies buried in Yarmouth church.

[c] A bridge which connects the hundred of Walsham with West Flegg, and to which point the jurisdiction of Yarmouth at the river Bure extended. During Kett's rebellion in 1549, a pinnace was sent to Weybridge from Yarmouth, victualled for four days, and having twenty-four men in her. Palmer's Continuation of Manship.

saurus (?), which cost me nine shillings and six pence, and then I went forward and spent the day in close study in the vestry.

10th. I continued until the afternoon in my study. Then I went to the coffee-house, and read the news of the relief of Derry, which we had on Thursday fully confirmed; and, after sitting for some time with Mr. Reynolds and Mr. Newson, I went to walk till ten at night in Mr. Reynolds' garden.

11th. Mr. Milbourn being at the Earl of Yarmouth's, [a] I read prayers in the morning, and Mr. Meen preached. In the afternoon, he read prayers, and I preached on John xv. 14.

12th. I remained in my study.

13th. I spent in the vestry until evening, when after supper I waited on Mr. Ellys, jun. and borrowed his horse to ride to-morrow with his father to Norwich. I also received a visit from Mr. Crow from Dublin, and an invitation to dine with Mr. Brenfew on Thursday next.

14th. I read prayers and churched six women, and Mr. Meen preached the lecture. In the afternoon, in company with Alderman Ellys and Mr. Clarke of Norwich, I rode to Norwich the Suffolk way. After we passed St. Thule's Bridge, we rode through a fine country full of woods, the trees generally cut to a height, and lopped, as I suppose, often, which makes their heads grow round. The churches were generally small, and all thatched, and the steeples all round. After five miles we came to Loddon, which is a handsome church, leaded, and the steeple square. The chancel also is not of a different building, but with wings, as the church is. Here we alighted, and refreshed ourselves for half an hour; then passing through a small town called Trowse, and riding seven miles through a plain country, among many thatched houses, and some orchards, we

[a] Oxnead, a magnificent seat built by the Pastons on the banks of the Bure. An old view is engraved in Britton's Architectural Antiquities, and in the Gentleman's Magazine for January 1844. What remains of it is now a farm-house, belonging to Sir Henry Stracey, Bart. M.P. for East Suffolk. For some account of the Pastons, Earls of Yarmouth, see Palmer, p. 327.

came about eight o'clock to Norwich. It was so very late, that I could not discern the state of the city this night. I went to the coffee-house and read the account of the siege of Derry, and was treated to coffee by Mr. Clarke.

15th. In the morning early I went out to see the town, and, Alderman Ellys being gone abroad, was forced to go alone. The first place that I viewed was the Guildhall, which is in one corner of the market-place, and is a large, fair antient building with a flat roof. In the lower part thereof is the court, and over that large rooms for the city use. To the south-east stand the shambles and fish-market, all very commodious, and below them, north, stands a very fair cross. From this place I went to St. Giles's church, observing that it stood upon high ground, and from that churchyard I had the view of the city. It is, I believe, as large as Dublin within the walls. It has thirty-two churches, but endowed poorly. The city abounds with fair gardens, the trees whereof, interposing between the houses, render the prospect more pleasing. The churches are very fair built, with wings, and without any distinction between the body and chancel, and where they are otherwise I observed the body commonly leaded, but the chancel only tiled or thatched. I saw one church entirely thatched, which I remarked to the Dean of Norwich.[a] From thence I went to the cathedral, which is very august and large, and has the fairest cloister I ever saw. The spire is all of stone, and yields a fine prospect every way as a fine ornament to the city. As I was reading some inscriptions Mr. Clarke came through, and by his conduct I went up to the Castle, which stands on a high mount, and commands the whole city, but, being only a square, without any flank or bastion, it is neglected, and so become ruinous; only made use of now as a prison. By the castle side stands the county court-house, which is a mean structure, open on all sides, and built only in cage-work on plain pillars of wood.

[a] John Sharp, D.D. (subsequently Archbishop of York), appointed Dean of Norwich in 1681, and removed to the deanery of Canterbury in 1689, a few months after the date in the text.

From this place I had a fuller prospect of all the city, and the churches and other remarkable places. Then we returned to the coffee-house, and, after reading the news, I went and waited on the dean, who has a large house and commodious gardens just without the cloisters. He received me very kindly, and after prayers walked with me to the Mousehold Hill, where Kett encamped in his rebellion.[a] This lies east of the city, over the river, and commands that part of the city, but that the river interposes and hinders all access to it. Hence another view of the city and cathedral, which appears very fair from it. Then we returned to dinner, and met Mr. Jeffery,[b] minister of St. Peter's church; he dined with us, and after dinner came in Dr. Prideaux.[c] With these two I went again to the castle, and after that to Chapelfield House, where is a boarding school, where I saw very fine work in wax and Japan. From the top hereof I had another prospect of the city, and on our return we took a walk in the adjacent field, and then went to Mr. Jeffery's, where we were entertained. He then conducted me by the Duke of Norfolk's palace, which is very stately, and shewed me a wall cut in flint, very curious. Then we returned to the cathedral, and thence to the dean's, where he left me. There I became known to Mr. Hutchinson and Mr. Lowe, two clergymen. In the evening I walked with the dean into the Duke of Norfolk's garden, and thence to his house, where I supped with him, and then returned to my lodging. The streets of the city are very wide; many openings and void places render it very pleasant, but very many of the houses are thatched, and built of cage-work.

[a] In the reign of Edward the Sixth.

[b] John Jeffery, D.D. was elected minister of St. Peter's Mancroft in 1678, and held that preferment until his death in 1720. He became Archdeacon of Norwich in 1694. He married Sarah, daughter of John Ireland; she died 8th February, 1705, aged 54, and was buried at Yarmouth. (Hist. of Norfolk, xi. p. 394.)

[c] Humphrey Prideaux, D.D., had become a prebendary of Norwich in 1681, and Archdeacon of Suffolk in 1688. He was promoted to the deanery of Norwich in 1702, and died in 1724. He was author of The Connection of the Old and New Testaments, 2 vol. 1715 and 1717.

16th. At eight o'clock in the morning I went to prayers in St. Peter's church, where I saw the monument of Sir Thomas Browne, M.D., with an inscription both in Latin and English. The church is very fair and spacious, consisting of three aisles and a small cross building at the entrance of the chancel. The tower is large and well furnished with eight tunable bells. The congregation also was much greater than is usual at Yarmouth. About noon we took horse in order to return, and, being come over the bridge, I took another view of the city, whence it appeared most pleasant from the rising hill whereon it is built. We passed by several fine seats to Wroxham, and thence to Stalham, riding five or six miles out of our way on purpose to see the country. I had a full view of the isle of Flegg, which is almost surrounded by the water, except a little part near the sea; and so in the evening concluded a very pleasant journey, and returned to Yarmouth.

17th. I went to visit Mr. Anthony Ellys, jun.,[a] whom I found sick of ague,[b] and having sat awhile with him, I went and dined with Mr. Gayford. In the afternoon I paid a visit to Mr. Crow, at Mr. Bransby's house,[c] where I spent the evening.

18th. Mr. Milbourn read prayers, and I preached in the morning, Matthew iv. 10. In the afternoon Mr. Meen preached, and Mr. Milbourn read prayers. After service I visited Mr. Ellys, and stayed to supper with him.

[a] Anthony Ellys, jun. was mayor in 1705. He was the father of Dr. Anthony Ellys, successively Bishop of St. David's and Bishop of Gloucester. Palmer, p. 366.

[b] The ague seems at this time to have been very prevalent. It is now almost unknown at Yarmouth.

[c] Thomas Bransby was a member of the corporation in 1630, but there is no further record of him. (See Palmer, p. 186.) Robert Bransby, his brother, died in 1692 without issue, leaving his wealth, which was considerable (including "ten messuages in St. Anne's, Blackfriars, London, which were lately rebuilt by me since the great fire in 1666,") to his numerous nephews and nieces, including the Bransbys of Shottesham in Norfolk, to which family he belonged. His hatchment still remains in Yarmouth church, bearing, Azure, on a bend cotised sable, between two fleurs de lys gules, a lion passant or.

19th. I dined with Mr. Crow at Mr. Bransby's, and spent the afternoon at Mr. Reynolds's and Mr. Hewson the mathematician.

20th. Being a very wet day, I spent it in the vestry.[a] In the evening I visited Mr. Ellys, and finding him in a fit of the ague, prevailed with him to take the Jesuits' powder next morning as soon as the fit was over.

21st. I went at seven o'clock with Mr. Stacy the apothecary, to see Mr. Ellys, and made him take Cortez' Peruvian bark in a glass of sack, at one in the afternoon, nine at night, and three in the morning. After I left him I went to church; read prayers, and Mr. Meen preached. In the evening I went to Mr. Ellys.

22nd. I went in the morning to see Mr. Ellys, and made him this day take two doses more of the powder. Then I went to the coffee-house, and thence with Dr. Hutson into the North garden. After prayers and dinner Dr. Hutson and Mr. Stacy walked with me to Bradwell; but, Mr. Barron not being at home, we walked to Gorleston, where I drank at Abraham Bristow's, and in the evening returned home.

23rd. Having received an account that Mr. Ellys had missed his fit of the ague, I went to church, and spent the day in the vestry, whither Mr. Moss brought some ladies to see the church, and told me he was related to Mr. Ellys. I wrote a letter to Mr. Fehrman to answer a complimentary one from him; as also another from my cousin Bradshaw, with an account that my trunk with my books and clothes were come safe to me, which I received on the 19th by Mr. Head.

24th. After dinner Dr. Hutson came with Mr. Peak of Lowestoft, an ingenious surgeon, to see me, and after some time I walked out with Dr. Hutson to the sea-side, where he read to me Mr. Milbourn's lampoon on the town. Afterwards we walked to Mr. Ellys's, where we met with Mr. Lucy and the doctor; and he making a wager of five shillings, to be spent, that the doctor could not by

[a] The vestry contained a small collection of books, principally on divinity.

scent discover a knife that was thrust into butter and clean wiped after it, they put the money into my hands.

25th. I read prayers in the morning, and Mr. Milbourn preached. In the evening Mr. Meen preached. In the evening I visited Mr. Ellys, jun., and found him exceedingly well and in good spirits. Then I went to Mr. Crow at Mr. Bransby's.

26th. After reading a confirmation of Duke Schomberg's landing and rescuing Belfast, and the taking of Johnny M'Carthy by the Enniskillen men, and receiving a letter from my brother Aldworth, Mr. Milbourn came home and dined with me. After dinner Mr. Crow came and sat with us, with whom I went to the Green to see Mr. Milbourn bowl. In the evening, on my return, I found Mr. Meen at my lodging, who stayed supper with us.

27th, I spent in the vestry; and wrote two letters to Denis Muschamp and another to my brother Aldworth.

28th. I read prayers; Mr. Meen preached. We dined together at Mr. England's. After dinner we went to see Mrs. Ferrier, to comfort her on her son's dangerous illness. Then he conducted me to Mr. Underwood's, where I sat two hours, and then came home.

29th. Being the election day for magistrates for the ensuing year, after I had received a letter from Dr. Skinner and another from Mr. Wade, I went to church, and there went up to the top of the steeple; as soon as I came down I read prayers, and Mr. Milbourn preached. Then I went to the hall, and saw the method of election, which was thus:[a]—The Aldermen and Common council being called over, the town-clerk gave the senior bailiff forty-eight little tickets, wherein the names of the said commons were written, out of which he selected twelve, being of those men that served on

[a] This singular mode of election, "upon Seynt John's day, the Decollation," was confirmed by certain "Ordenaunces and reules," drawn up in 1491, "by the good and discrete advice of the right worshipful James Hobart, the Kyng's Attorney," and continued until the passing of the Municipal Corporation Act in 1835, Mr. Charles John Palmer being the last person so elected to be mayor. See Manship, p. 357, and Palmer, p. 55.

the inquest the last year; then laid them by; then (the foreman of the inquest last year being in the North part of the town), nine persons of the South end were selected as they stood in the impannel, and their names were put into a hat; then as many more of the remainder were put into each of three other hats, being in all the names of thirty-six persons, and when any of them failed to appear a freeman (though not of the council) was appointed in his room; then a child, standing on the table, takes out three tickets out of each hat, twelve in all, and gives them to the senior bailiff, who reads them out, and the persons coming up are sworn to choose fit persons for magistrates and other officers for the ensuing year, and two serjeants are sworn to keep them without fire, candles, &c. &c. until they were agreed. I went to the stationer's, and there read the news, and bought a quire of paper for eight pence; then came home to dinner, being with Mr. Ellys. After noon, at four, we heard that the inquest were agreed; whereupon I went to the hall, and in the way went in and drank two glasses of claret with Alderman Collins. At the hall, the inquest being given in, Mr. Thomas England[a] and Mr. Gabriel Ward[b] were chosen bailiffs for the ensuing year, and according to custom we all waited upon them at their respective houses, and were treated.

30th. I spent the day at the vestry. In the evening I walked with Mr. Crow to the haven's mouth, where we observed the engine that drives the timber in the pier, and drove one stroke to see it

[a] Second son of Sir George England. He was an alderman, and bailiff in 1674 and 1689. He married Anne, daughter of Thomas Bulwer of Buxton in Norfolk, by his wife Anne, daughter of Robert Marsham, esq. of Stratton Strawless in Norfolk. He died Sept. 11, 1693, aged 48. Epitaph in Hist. of Norfolk, xi. 388.

[b] He was again bailiff in 1700. George Ward, esq. was bailiff in 1675, 1683, and 1688. He was named in the charter granted by Charles II. in 1684, as "the first and modern mayor." He was displaced by James II. George Ward was mayor in 1728, and Robert Ward in 1729. One of the two daughters and co-heirs of the latter was married to John Lacon, esq. the father of the first Sir Edmund Lacon, Bart. grandfather of the present Sir Edmund H. K. Lacon, Bart. M.P. for Great Yarmouth. Palmer, pp. 233, 310.

work. I wrote this day to Dick Brown, James Wade, and Dr. Skinner.

31st. I spent this day in hard study until the evening. I paid also three shillings for my books' freight from London, and just at night-fall I paid a visit to Mr. Crow, and sat with him until eight of the clock.

September 1st. Mr. Milbourn read prayers, and preached on Psalm xc. 12; and afterwards administered the sacrament to one hundred and forty communicants. In the afternoon Mr. Meen read prayers, and baptized ten children. Mr. Milbourn preached.

2nd. I went abroad in the afternoon, and sat with Mr. Ellys, discoursing with him about the ground and danger of being a dissenter.

3rd. I, being sent for, visited Mrs. Yuless, being in a dying condition; I prayed with her, and stayed with her until evening prayer; then visited and prescribed for Mrs. Culling's child. Then I walked out, and met Mr. Gibson[a] of Caistor, with whom I became acquainted, and was invited to his house.

4th. I read prayers, and preached on Luke i. 68. Then I dined with bailiff Gayford, and after dinner visited Mr. Nathaniel Symonds. From thence, being desired, I visited Mrs. Harwood, being in despair; and, having discoursed and prayed with her, I had her let blood, and ordered an infusion of senna to be given her. Then I waited on Mr. Fuller, being sick; and sat there in company with Mr. Wrench of Norwich, with whom I became acquainted.

5th. I went with Dr. Hutson, Mary Ellys, and Mrs. Hannah Ellys, to Burgh, where I spent the day, went round the wall of the old castle, and viewed that pool of water which is on the top of one of the flankers. As we returned, we called at the house of Captain Thomas Young, Mr. Richard Fehrman and Mr. Offier a surgeon being in our company, and there I eat an abundance of mulberries.

[a] The Rev. John Gibson, rector of Caistor. His arms were Azure, three storks argent. He married Martha Crow, the arms of whose family were, Gyronny of eight or and sable, on a chief of the second three leopard's faces of the first.

6th. Mr. Meen sent me word in the morning, that he was so ill that he could not preach on Sunday, wherefore begged I would provide for it. After prayers I went and sat in the vestry; and about one o'clock I received a message from the bailiffs, that, the sessions for the town being to be held on Tuesday next, I would oblige them by preaching on that day, and on Sunday give notice of it.

7th. I spent all this day in my study, as I was to preach twice in three days.

8th. Mr. Milbourn read prayers, and I preached on James iii. 17. In the afternoon he preached and I read prayers. After sermon I visited Mr. Meen, and sat some time with him in company with Mr. Carlow [a] and his wife, and Mr. Underwood.

9th. I received a letter from Dick Brown, with a Prayer-book and New Testament bound together, which cost him six shillings and six-pence, which I presented to Mrs. Mary Ellys. I then sent Mr. Stacy to Mrs. Underwood's daughter Rachel, with a dose of the bitter decoction, which he gave her, as also some tincture of mercury for her sister Betty. I renewed also my pot of electuary, and took a dose of it this morning. After dinner I walked to the haven's mouth, and at my return sat awhile at the coffee-house with Captain Fuller, Mr. Collier, and the two Ferriers.

10th. I read prayers, and preached the Sessions sermon, Psalm v. 6. After sermon I went to the Tholsel,[b] expecting to hear the charge, but, the Recorder not being come to town, the sessions were not called, but all put off until after dinner: I was invited to Mr. bailiff England's. Mr. Godfrey [c] desired me to let him read my

[a] John Carlow, esq. was bailiff in 1694, with Joseph Cotnam, esq. He was registrar of the Yarmouth Admiralty Court, Town-Clerk in 1704, and commanded a company of local militia.

[b] The Toll-house, where the Courts were, and still are, held. See Manship, p. 256.

[c] Thomas Godfrey, esq. was elected Town-Clerk of Yarmouth in 1681. He served the office of bailiff in 1683, and again in 1686. In 1703 he had £20 presented to him "for his pains taken about the new Charter." He married Elizabeth, one of the two daughters and heirs of Major Thomas Wilde of Lowestoft, who, as his epitaph in the parish church there informs us, "was slayn by the Dutch in the defence of his King and Country." He died in

notes, which I accordingly lent him, and Dr. Hutson asking the same favour, I granted him. After prayer in the evening, I had an account that Sir Robert Baldock[a] was come, and accordingly that the sessions were began, whereby I missed hearing the charge. I looked into the precept, and found with it three panels: one for the grand jury, who were all commissioners of the forty-eight; another for the traversers; and a third for the trial of all capital offences, which in the borough of Yarmouth are all tried at the sessions when the Recorder rules. The Justices are eight; the two Bailiffs, the Seneschal, who is the Earl of Yarmouth,[b] and his Deputy, (these with the Recorder are of the quorum,) the two last Bailiffs, Captain Ward and Mr. Godfrey, and two Aldermen, named one by each bailiff, who were, Captain Fuller for Mr. England, and Captain Robins[c] for Mr. Gayford. I was this evening asked to dinner to-morrow at Mr. bailiff England's.

11th. After prayers I visited Mr. Meen, whom I found lying in bed and complaining very heavily, so that I saw no likelihood of his being able to preach this week at least. Thence I went to dinner at Mr. England's, where, it being sessions, there was a very great treat.

1704, aged 63, leaving four daughters. Elizabeth, the eldest, died unmarried; Judith, the second, married Samuel Wakeman, esq.; Martha, the third, married Francis Turner, esq. (the great-grandfather of Dawson Turner, esq. F.R.S. &c. and also of Sir George Turner, now one of the Lords Justices of Appeals); and Anne, the fourth, married Samuel Fuller, esq. He bore the arms of the Godfreys of East Bergholt in Suffolk, Sable, a chevron between three pelicans vulning themselves or. See Palmer, pp. 311, 317; for an account of the family of Wilde, see Gillingwater's History of Lowestoft.

[a] Sir Robert Baldock, knt. Recorder of Yarmouth. In 1671, when King Charles II. accompanied by the Duke of York, the Duke of Monmouth, the Duke of Buckingham, and a large retinue, visited Yarmouth, he conferred the honour of knighthood on Sir George England, Sir Robert Baldock, and Sir James Johnson. See Palmer, pp. 247, 345.

[b] William Paston, Earl of Yarmouth, was High Steward of the borough; on whose death, in 1732, that noble family became extinct. See Manship, p. 327, Palmer, p. 329, and Norfolk Archæology, vol. iv. p. 1.

[c] John Robins, esq. was bailiff of Yarmouth in 1678, and again in 1692. In the latter year he entertained King William when his Majesty landed at Yarmouth, on his return from Flanders.

There I became known to Sir Robert Baldock, and his son, and Mr. Preston,[a] both barristers-at-law. After dinner I went with Mr. Milbourn to Mrs. Gonse's coffee-house, where I sat some hours with him, Mr. Baldock, Mr. Jonathan Symonds, and the two Veseys,[b] the junior being a Fellow of Magdalen College, with whom I became acquainted; thence I paid a visit to Major Thaxter's, to Mrs. . . . . and . . . . . her nephew, both of Ireland, where I stopped and supped that evening.

12th. After receiving three letters, one from Mr. Richard Goodman, one from Mr. Buckley, and one from B. Love, I went to the coffee-house, and received an account of Marshal Duke Schomberg's march from Belfast towards the Meuse, and I dined at Mr. bailiff England's. After dinner I visited Mr. Ferrier, who was sick of an ague; thence I went with Mr. Gayford, Captain England, and Mr. Matthews, to visit Mr. Gabriel Ward, who is sick also with the same disorder and complaint. Then we walked into the North Bowling Green, and finding company there, we went to the other, where I lost six pence. Thence we went to Mr. Gayford's and there spent the evening.

13th. After prayers I went to the vestry, and there I wrote two letters, one to Dick Brown, and one to Mr. Aldworth; in the evening I visited Mr. Ferrier; at his desire I made up two doses of the *cortex* for him. This evening Mrs. Patty Ellys came sick from Burgh; she was ordered straight to bed, and directed to be sweated.

14th. After prayers I visited Mr. Underwood's two daughters, and prescribed for them some deobstruent medicines. There I met their father, and was kindly entertained by him. Thence I went to the coffee-house, and read an account of the surrender of Mayence, and that the Irish army had mutinied, and killed eighteen French officers. In the evening I visited Mr. Ferrier, and had two epi-

[a] This could scarcely be Mr. Isaac Preston, who became sub-steward of Yarmouth in 1749. See Palmer, p. 351.

[b] The Rev. William Vesey gave by will £200 to the corporation of Great Yarmouth, "to be husbanded and employed for the best benefit of the poor." Manship, p. 285.

spaster plasters applied to Mrs. Patty's thighs, she being delirious, and had her blooded in the foot.

15th. Mr. Milbourn read prayers, and I preached, Corinthians xv. 33. After noon, I read prayers; christened six children; Mr. Milbourn preached. Then I visited Mr. Taylor,[a] whom I found in a dying condition, his stomach being imposthumated and swoln very high. I prayed with him, and in order to abate his pain ordered a fomentation of bitter herbs to be applied, which answered my expectation, but he died that night. I visited Mr. Ferrier also, and found him complaining of sickness in his stomach, but would not take any more than four doses of the *cortex*. In the evening I found Mrs. Patty still delirious. I ordered her abdomen to be fomented with an hysterical decoction, then gave her thirty drops of *ipec.* in an hysteric julep, whereon she took some rest.

16th. I visited Mrs. Pew,[b] and prayed with her, and appointed the next morning to give her the sacrament; as I came away her husband put a crown piece into my hand. Then I went to Mr. Godfrey's, where I dined: there I heard an account of the Turks being defeated. After dinner I visited Mr. Ferrier, and he complaining of sickness in his stomach, a fomentation of bitter herbs I directed for him; I ordered also a clyster for Mrs. Patty, and a plaster to her poll, which caused a great blister, but her distemper altered not by it. I also waited on the bailiffs, and gave them intimation of my design to return to London, that they might provide accordingly.

17th. In the morning I found Mrs. Patty in a very ill condition, her eyes clouded, her pulse languid, and her senses dozed, wherefore I desired a consultation, and that her father would send for Dr.

[a] A family of this name flourished at Yarmouth in the 17th and 18th centuries. Anthony Taylor was mayor in 1731; Christopher Taylor in 1752, and died during his year of office, Giles Wakeman, esq. supplying his place. Anthony Taylor was mayor in 1771, and William Taylor in 1775, the inquest which chose him having been shut up (according to the then custom of the borough) for six days before they could agree. This family, who bore, Sable, a leopard passant or, is now extinct. Palmer, pp. 272, 314.

[b] Probably the wife of Jonathan Pew, esq. who was mayor of Yarmouth in 1718, and died in 1727, aged 63.

Cotton: Dr. Hutson was sent for. I visited Mr. Pew, and administered the sacrament. On my return I found Mrs. Patty in a sweat, and in a fair prospect of doing well, but in the evening she fell into a convulsion fit, upon which Dr. Hutson directed for her. In the evening also we had a consultation with him and Dr. Cotton, and it was ordered that blisters should be raised behind the ears, leeches having been applied to her temples, and that a cephalic hysterical emulsion, with peony seeds only, should be made for her.

18th. After being in consultation with the doctors about Mrs. Patty, who continues ill with convulsive motions, I went to church, where I read prayers and churched eight women, and Mr. Meen preached. After dinner I visited and prayed with Mrs. Home, who sent for me. Then I went and conferred with Mr. Harwood. Then I attended on Mr. Bower's funeral, and came back with the doctors. Then I visited Mr. Ferrier, whom I found very well again. Thence I went with Mr. Ellys, junior, now made a lieutenant, and supped at his house. I sat up this night with Mrs. Patty until two o'clock, to see the eclipse, but the night being cloudy I was frustrated.

19th. After conference with the doctors about Mrs. Patty, who continues very ill, I went to church, and thence to the coffee-house, and read the news, which gave no account of Ireland besides Duke Schomberg's passing Newry with the loss of five hundred men, and that King James with an equal number of forty thousand men, at Lurgan-race, encamped within sixteen miles of him. Then I went and dined with Mr. bailiff Gayford, and after dinner was invited to dine with Captain Robins on Saturday next. I this day read Mr. Walker's account of the siege of Derry.

20th. Mrs. Patty this morning appeared in a more hopeful way. After our usual consultation there, I went to church, and stayed in the vestry until evening prayer. In the way as I returned home I visited Mrs. Pew, and found her up and well recovered; whereupon we went to prayers and returned God thanks for it, and then returned home, where I spent the evening.

21st. Mrs. Patty having many fits last night, but rather hysteric

than convulsive, appeared very heavy this morning. After consulting about her, I went to the coffee-house and read the news, which gave little or no account of the proceedings in Ireland. I went to Captain Robins, where I dined. After dinner I took a short walk, and at my return stopped a while at Lieutenant Ellys's house. As I came homeward I met Mr. Crow, lately returned from the country, and sat with him at Mr. Bransby's until the evening. In the evening, visiting Mrs. Patty, I perceived her mightily stupefied, and, observing the situation of the moon, I feared the return of the convulsions; and in order to prevent it we had blisters applied to both her arms and all the places, being used so before.

22nd. About four in the morning, on the change of the moon, Mrs. Patty fell into violent convulsions, whereon I was called and Dr. Cotton sent for. By the time he came, she appeared to be apoplectic, whereon I had her cupped on each shoulder, which brought her a little to her senses. Then the doctor advised an application of pigeons to her head, which made some fermentation and disorder; but she came not to herself all day, but, her pulse being vermicular and all other symptoms ill, I despaired of anything but death suddenly. I went to church. As usual Mr. Milbourn read prayers, and I preached in the morning, Luke xviii. 14, and in the afternoon I read prayers and baptized seven children, and he preached in the evening. That evening I spent at home.

23rd. In the morning I found Mrs. Patty a little more lively than I expected. Nature having had some relief, and the doctor proposing some narcotics for her, I opposed it. After prayers I went to the coffee-house, and read an account of Duke Schomberg's being advanced past Newry to Dundalk, and that the men of Enniskillen were advanced to Drogheda, whither he was to follow as soon as his artillery were come up from Carlingford. After dinner I wrote to the Archbishop of Tuam, and enclosed a bill of ten pounds for his son; as also to Dick Brown, D. Goodman, Captain Aldworth, and Barry Love. Then I took a walk towards the haven's mouth with Mr. Crow. At our return we visited and sat some time at Lieute-

nant Ellys's, until I was sent for, with an account that Dean Sharp[a] and his lady were at the Angel, whither I went immediately, but found that he was gone to visit Mr. Milbourn, whither I followed him, and thence came with him to his lodgings, where I stayed until 9 o'clock.

24th. I waited on Dean Sharp and his lady, and Mr. Lowther and his lady, to Mr. bailiff England's, where they breakfasted, and about eleven o'clock took coach for London. Thence I returned home, and found Mrs. Patty in a better condition than she had been of late; whereupon after supper the doctors came to see her, and we determined not to alter the present course, until some fresh indication moved it.

25th. Finding Mrs. Patty still better, I went to church and read prayers, and Mr. Meen preached. I dined with Mr. bailiff England; and after dinner went to the coffee-house, and thence to see Mr. Crow, with whom I went to the pier at the haven's mouth, where we sat and saw near twenty cobles[b] come in laden with herrings. At our return we went into Captain Robins' house, where we met Mr. Bransby and his niece, Mr. Crow of Bilney[c] and his son and two daughters, and several other ladies, who entertained us till supper; and, after eating until nine o'clock, with dancing and singing, and after I waited on them home, I came to my lodging, when, finding Mrs. Patty still dosed, I ordered a continuation of the pigeons for the night.

26th. In the morning Mrs. Patty appeared somewhat better in her senses, and it was concluded to take off the pigeons, and, having washed her head with a decoction of warm and sweet herbs, and anointed it with aromatic oils, to put on a spiced cap by order

[a] The Dean of Norwich, mentioned before, pp. 23, 38.

[b] Fishing-boats from Yorkshire.

[c] Christopher Crow, esq. descended from a family of that name, who were seized of lands in Bilney in the reign of Henry VIII. He was patron of the rectory there, and died in 1690, and was buried at Bilney. Blomefield's Norfolk, ix. p. 461. William Crow was bailiff of Yarmouth in 1606. Swinden, p. 945.

of Dr. Willis for amaurosis. The morning being very wet, I went not out until the afternoon, when, with Mr. Crow, I walked to the haven's mouth, and saw about sixty boats out on the herring fishery, which proves very well. At my return we went with Dr. Cotton, Mr. Reynolds, and Dr. Hutson to the coffee-house, where, having read an account of Duke Schomberg's entrenchment near Lurgan, and King James with forty thousand men within six miles of him, so that a battle is soon to be expected, and that both our and the French fleet are at sea, making towards Ireland, and Mr. Crow having shewed me a letter from Denny Muschamp, which says the church and judges of Ireland will not be meddled with until after a battle be fought there, we sat and drank four pints of sherry, and so came home and supped on sea-blown herrings.

29th. In the morning Mr. Cutty the clerk came to me from Mr. Meen with a message that he was not well, and therefore I must preach in the afternoon, whereby I was hindered seeing the new bailiffs sworn, or dining with Mr. bailiff England,[a] where I was invited. This day all the aldermen were in their scarlet gowns. In the morning I read prayers, and Mr. Milbourn preached an occasional sermon. In the afternoon Mr. Milbourn read, and I preached—2 Cor. v. 20.

30th. Being troubled with a fit of the gravel, I ordered these pills for myself . . . . . After dinner my landlord and I walked to the haven's mouth, and sat some time seeing the herring-boats come in. At my return I visited Mr. R. Ferrier. Then I went and sat with Mr. Meen, when we agreed that he should preach on Wednesday, and I the Wednesday and Sunday following, if God pleased. I received a letter this day from Mr. Brown, wherein he advises me not to stir hence until Ireland be better settled; but, being very confident that King James cannot subsist there in any power, if alive above a fortnight longer, I do resolve to return to London

[a] Thomas England, esq. second son of Sir George England (before noticed in p. 42), and Gabriel Ward, esq. (see p. 43), the newly elected bailiffs, were sworn in on Michaelmas Day.

when our burgesses go up to Parliament. Alderman Ellys also shewed me a letter from Mr. Jonathan James, that his bill to me, which I sent to the Archbishop of Tuam, was paid.

October 1st. I stayed at the vestry until evening prayer, and thereby contracted a cold which troubled me for some days. After prayers I went and sat with Mr. Milbourn until night, and he gave me a little treatise written by him in defence of our order against Webster an apostate.[a]

2nd. I read prayers and Mr. Meen preached. After church I went and dined with the new bailiff, Captain Thomas England, where was a sumptuous feast; and after dinner I went (as the custom is) to visit the other bailiff, Mr. Ward, where I became acquainted with Captain Minns, the son of Sir Christopher Minns,[b] who is captain of the Sapphire, and invited me to dine on board, with an offer to be his chaplain, averring it to be worth sixty pounds per annum, besides all accommodation.

3rd. I received a kind letter from the Archbishop of Tuam, with some queries in it relating to Mr. Jenkins, which I answered. The news was this day very little, only that the Scotch horse were arrived in Ireland, and that Kirk, with his Enniskillen men, had killed seven hundred of the Irish, and taken a great prey, with the loss only of fourteen men. I this day discoursed with the burgesses of parliament concerning their return, resolving to bear them company to London, and the time we pitched on is Monday the 21st, whereon at my return homeward I bought a lock for my portmanteau and put it in order.

4th. I wrote to the Archbishop of Tuam in answer to his queries, and spent the day in study, having heard Mr. Milbourn catechise.

5th. It being a wet morning, I did not stir out; but after

[a] "A short Defence of the Orders of the Church of England, as by Law established, against some Objections of Mr. Webster of Linne. London, 1688." 4to.

[b] Sir Christopher Minns, Knt. who attained the rank of admiral in 1665, was killed in the great naval battle with the Dutch, June 1, 1666.

dinner, Mrs. Patty being so well recovered as to sit up, I spent some time with her and her sisters in her chamber until evening prayer, after which I walked alone as far as Caistor on the strand, and had the pleasant view of a frigate sailing by me near the shore.

6th. In the morning Mr. Milbourn read prayers, and I preached on Matthew v. 6, and administered the sacrament to one hundred and forty-two communicants. In the afternoon I read prayers and baptized two children, and Mr. Milbourn preached. This day all the aldermen were dressed in scarlet, and while the psalm was singing, the churchwardens were employed in settling the aldermen's wives according to their new promotions.[a] In the evening I visited Mr. Ferrier, who still continues ill.

7th. I walked to the haven's mouth, and returned not well, being troubled with a pain in my back.

8th. I took a bolus of rhubarb, cassia, &c.

9th. Mr. Meen read prayers, and I preached on 1 Corinthians ix. 24. After prayers I dined with Mr. England, and returned not well.

10th. Finding my pain continue, I ordered for myself a cooling emulsion and some pills, which I took that night, and also applied a plaster to my reins.

11th. Having taken a dose of my pills and an emulsion in the morning, I went to church, and was so very ill that I was forced to come home after prayers were done, and lie down on the bed, where I continued all day. In the afternoon I received a note from Mr. Meen desiring me to preach again on Sunday next, for that he was very ill, to which I returned no answer. In the evening I went out to supper, but as soon as I had eaten I was ready to faint and obliged to go to bed.

12th. Finding myself much better than the day before, I went to

[a] We are informed by Manship, that the corporation were "very comely and magnificently placed in a gallery; every one taking his place according to the seniority of his election." The aldermen's wives were placed in "a chapel below, so contrived that every man might enjoy the sight of his own wife."

study in order to preach as Mr. Meen desired, and kept to it all the day, and eat both dinner and supper heartily without any disorder, but that, &c.

13th. I found myself in very good order, and accordingly I went to church, when Mr. Milbourn read prayers, and I preached on 1 Thessalonians i. 21. In the afternoon I read prayers, and a very long brief for several persons that lost to the value of six thousand pounds by a fire in the East Smithfield. Then I baptized six children. After prayers I went and secured a place in the coach for Monday se'nnight, which cost me ten shillings. Then I visited Lieutenant Ellys, who was ill of a cold, and so returned with his father and two sisters home.

14th. I went to church, and thence to the coffee-house, where there was little news of any action. After my return I sorted my papers, and burned such as deserved it. As soon as I had dined I was sent for by Mr. Bransby, who shewed us a letter from Mr. Crow, and therein a copy from Sir John Topham[a] and his lady, and at my coming away presented me with a broad piece of gold and a compliment, which I kindly accepted.

15th. I spent in my chamber at close study. In the evening Lieutenant Ellys and his lady came to sup with us, and engaged me to sup with them on Thursday next.

16th. I read prayers and Mr. Meen preached. After prayers I stayed a little time in the consistory, where Dr. Conant,[b] official to the Archdeacon of Norwich, held his visitation. Then I dined at Mr. bailiff England's; and, after dinner with Mr. Milbourn, spent the evening with Dr. Conant at the Angel.

17th. After prayers I visited Mr. Underwood, and took my leave there. Then I dined with Major Thaxter. After noon I visited Lieutenant Ellys and his lady, where I spent the evening with all

[a] Sir John Topham was a master in Chancery in Ireland.

[b] John Conant was appointed official to the Archdeacon of Norwich in 1679. He was succeeded in 1723 by the Rev. Thomas Clayton.

our family, and pending a wager of ten shillings between Dr. Hutson and Mr. Luson [a] which they deposited in my hands.

18th. After prayers I walked out upon the downs [b] with design to go to the haven's mouth, but finding myself ill I was forced to return home, where Mr. Meen paid me a visit, and I undertook to preach on Sunday next. After supper I visited Dr. Cotton and Mr. Reynolds at Mr. Spurgell's [c] house, and sat two hours, my landlord being with me; then we returned and spent the rest of the evening at chess.

19th. We had this day no news of moment out of Ireland, but an account of the election of a Venetian pope, and a confirmation of the taking of Bonn. From the coffee-house I went and dined with Mr. bailiff Ward. In the afternoon I took leave of Captain Robins, Mr. Thomas Ellys, and Dr. Hutson.

20th. I read prayers in the morning, and Mr. Milbourn preached. In the afternoon Mr. Meen read prayers, and I preached 1 John Epistle, iv. 21. At my return from church Mr. Stringham visited me, and presented me with half a crown. Then I packed up my things and sent away my portmanteau, having received from my landlord twelve guineas, and two pounds two shillings in silver. I went and waited on Mr. Godfrey, Mr. Ferrier, Captain Ferrier, Mr. England, Captain Fuller, and Mr. Bransby, and then came home and supped with Lieutenant Ellys and his lady, who presented me with a broad piece of gold.

21st. After five o'clock in the morning, taking coach for London, I left Yarmouth in company with Mr. George England, Captain Fuller, Mr. Albertson,[d] and Mr. Ingram. About nine we came to

[a] Probably Robert Luson, esq. who then resided in a house on the South Quay, now the residence and property of Rear-Admiral Sir Eaton Travers, R.N. William Luson, esq. died in 1733, aged 72. For account of the Luson family, see Palmer's Continuation of Manship, p. 217.

[b] Locally called Denes.

[c] Probably John Spurgeon, esq. bailiff in 1698, and mayor in 1712.

[d] John Albertson was mayor of Yarmouth in 1688. John Albertson, formerly alderman, and bailiff in 1655, died 28 Oct. 1693, aged 71. History of Norfolk, xi. 380.

Broome to Sir William Cook's house,[a] where we stopped and drank a glass of sherry, and then took him with us. Alderman Ellys, Mr. Luson, Mr. Ferrier, and several others, came with us to St. Thule's, and Mr. Milbourn to Bungay. We dined at Harleston, where it cost me one shilling. About six we came to Botesdale, where we lodged, and it cost me at supper two shillings.

22nd. This morning very early we left Botesdale and came to Bury about ten o'clock, where we stayed an hour and refreshed ourselves and changed a horse, when I spent one shilling. Thence to Newmarket, where we dined, and it cost me one shilling and sixpence; and at eight at night we got to Bishop's Stortford.

23rd. We set out about eight o'clock, having paid four shillings each for our entertainment, and being persuaded by the coachman to go through Epping Forest. As we entered into it, our coach stuck fast in a slough, so that we were forced to come out and walk in the dirt and rain two miles to Epping, being each of us wet almost to the knees. At Epping we dried and refreshed ourselves to the expense of each man's shilling. Then our coach coming up to us we came about two o'clock to Lea-bridge, where we were entertained barely, but, having dined and paid a shilling each, we drove very hard and came to London at seven at night. At the Green Dragon my brother Aldworth and Mr. Brown met me, and the latter slept with me.

24th. In the morning I paid three shillings and a penny for my supper, &c. and then went with Mr. Brown to the Archbishop of Tuam, who received me very kindly, as also Denny Muschamp, but perceived they were not pleased with my coming so soon from Yarmouth. Then I went to the Mercers' chapel, where the Irish brief is distributed; and there I saw Mr. Fehrman, Sir St.John Brodrick,

[a] Sir William Cook, of Broome in Norfolk, near Bungay, was the son of William Cook, esq. lord of that manor, by Mary, daughter of Thomas Astley of Melton Constable, esq. He was created a Baronet in 1667, and was at this time one of the knights in Parliament for Norfolk, together with his cousin, Sir Jacob Astley, Bart. He died in Jan. 1708, having sold Broome. History of Norfolk, by Blomefield and Parkin, 1809, x. 110.

and many more friends, and having called at my cousin Bradshaw's, I went to St. James's Park in quest of my brother Aldworth, but missing him I met Ronayne [a] and Mr. Baily [b] of Cork, and dined with them at St. James's Market for nine pence. There I was told that Bishop Creagh [c] lived in my house at Gill abbey,[d] but could get no account of my family. After dinner I waited on the Countess of Clancarty, and then on Mrs. Brady, and so returned to my cousin Bradshaw's, whither I sent for my portmanteau, which cost me one shilling.

25th. Being troubled with sore throat, I kept my chamber until the afternoon, when, finding myself a little better, but ex-

[a] A Patrick Ronayne was sheriff of Cork 1665.

[b] Probably Mr. John Bayly, husband of Mrs. Bayly, mentioned before (p. 29). His father, John Bayly, was mayor of Cork in 1674, and acquired a considerable estate, including Castlemore, a castle and lands forfeited by Phelim Mac Owen Carthy in 1641. He also became a justice of peace for the county of Cork. Mr. John Bayly, the son, is favourably mentioned by Smith in his History of Cork (1750), vol. i. p. 204, as an agricultural improver, and at p. 208 is given the inscription on his monument, which tells us that he served in the wars of Ireland, and was a justice of the peace, and died in 1719. Smith calls him Captain Bayly of Castlemore. He left five daughters: the eldest carried the estates into the family of Rye, by marriage with Colonel George Rye, author of a Tract on Agriculture, published in 1730. Another of Mr. Bayly's daughters married Doctor Joseph Rogers, son of George Rogers, elsewhere mentioned in this Journal. The Doctor was author of an able medical work. Another of the daughters married Henry Sheares, esq. and their son, Henry, was M.P. for Clonakilty 1761, and father of Henry and John Sheares, who were executed as rebels in 1798; another daughter married one of the Travers family. Castlemore is now a ruin. When Smith wrote, it was inhabited by Mr. Travers. There was another John Bayly about this time, who was mayor of Cork in 1679. He seems to have been connected with Cornwall, and left only daughters. On the 11th of October, 1694, there was an order of Council, "That in the room of Alderman Bayly of Castlemore, who is very ancient and decrepit, and never likely to appear at this board, and the room of Alderman Bayly, junior, who lives in England, until he shall return, that *(others named)* be sworn of the Council."

[c] Titular Bishop of Cork, appointed by King James.

[d] Gill abbey House, on the grounds of which the Queen's College has been lately erected, was formerly called Rockville, and was inhabited by the Rev. Mr. Berkeley, nephew of the celebrated Bishop Berkeley. It was some distance beyond the site of the Old Abbey. Possibly the Journalist's house was on the same spot.

tremely melancholy, I walked over to Camberwell to visit Dr. Parr, in order to divert it, and there stayed all night.

26th. In the afternoon I returned from Camberwell in quest of my brother Aldworth. I met Mr. Cox,[a] and conferred with him about the affairs of Ireland, which moved very slowly. Then at the coffee-house I met Captain Foliott, who gave me an account that all the gentlemen of Cork were confined all day in Mr. Finch's[b] house. I saw also Sam. Morris and several other friends; and at last, finding my brother, I went with him, Richard Bourke, and Mr. Pennefather, to Story's,[c] and thence home, when I wrote a letter to Yarmouth to Alderman Ellys, to acquaint him with my design of returning, and another to Captain Clayton, with one inclosed to my wife.

27th. At St. Clement's in the morning I heard Dr. Hascard, and in the afternoon, by appointment, I went to St. Ann's, where I heard Mr. Breagrove. After prayers I went with my brother to visit my sister Smith; thence to the Lord Blessington, my cousin Fitzgerald,[d] and the Lady Dillon, whom we found within, and sat awhile with. At our return Thomas Smith and Richard Burgh came with us to Gray's Inn, to drink some Nottingham ale, which was extremely good, and thence I came home.

28th. In the morning I bought a hat and hatband, which cost me one pound one shilling and six pence, and a pair of gloves, three shillings and six pence. Then I went to my brother Aldworth, and with him to wait upon my Lord Burlington, but he was gone to parliament. Thence we visited the Lady Mary Boyle,[e] and I

[a] Afterwards Sir Richard Cox, Bart., Lord Chancellor of Ireland; author of a History of Ireland.

[b] A James Finch was sheriff of Cork 1664, mayor 1670.

[c] A coffee-house near Charing-cross, again mentioned two days further on. One of the family of Story afterwards kept a coffee-house at the south-east entrance of St. James's Park, and gave name to Story's Gate.

[d] Doubtless some descendant of John Fitzgerald, Dean of Cork, already mentioned in the note on John Ormsby, esq. in p. 25.

[e] Lady Mary O'Brien, daughter of Murrogh first Earl of Inchiquin, and wife of Major Henry Boyle, (younger son of Roger, first Earl of Orrery,) who was engaged at the battle of the Boyne, and died in Flanders in 1693. Their second son, Henry, was created Earl of Shannon in 1756.

advised for her youngest son, then sick, and promised to see him daily. Then we went to see little Molly Matthew,[a] and I gave the nurse half-a-crown. Then we took boat at Whitehall, and went to the Royal Exchange, where I met Alderman Hoare[b] and Mr. Hawkins, and many others, from whom I had an account of my friends in Cork. I dined at the Cock in Cornhill with Dr. Ward and my brother, and it cost me eight pence. In the afternoon we returned by water with Anthony Hussey to Story's, near Charing Cross, where the gentlemen of Ireland met to choose a committee to address the King in parliament, and make proposals for the settlement of Ireland, and they chose four gentlemen and one clergyman out of each province :—for Leinster, the Lord Blessington,[c] Sir Richard Reynell,[d] Serjeant Osborne,[e] Mr. Justice Lyndon,[f] and Dean Pullen;[g] for Munster, Sir St.John Brodrick,[h] Mr. Oliver,[i] Mr. Pyne,[k] Mr. Alan Brodrick,[l] and myself; for Ulster, the Lord Massareene,[m] Sir Robert Colville,[n] Serjeant Echlin,[o] Lord Lanes-

[a] His wife's nieee; see p. 8.

[b] Edward Hoare, sheriff of Cork 1684, mayor 1686. His deseendant became a Baronet.

[c] Murrough Boyle, eldest son of the Arehbishop of Armagh, created Viscount Blessington in 1673.

[d] Sir Riehard Reynell, made a Justiee of the Common Pleas in Ireland 1674, removed by King James 1686, made Chief Justiee of the King's Bench 1690; resigned 1694.

[e] John Osborne, Prime Serjeant in suceession to Sir William Davys 1680, removed by King James 1687, re-appointed 1690; died 1692.

[f] John Lyndon, Justiee of the King's Bench 1682; died 1698.

[g] Tobias Pullen, Dean of Ferns and Leighlin. In 1689 he was attainted by King James. Nov. 1694, he was promoted to the see of Cloyne, on the warm recommendation of Dr. Tenison, then Bishop of Lincoln, and the next year translated to Dromore.

[h] See before, p. 28.

[i] Charles Oliver, esq. M.P. for Middleton, county of Cork, 1695.

[k] Riehard Pyne, one of the Commissioners of the Great Seal of Ireland, August 1, 1690; afterwards Chief Justice of the King's Bench, June 7, 1694; died 1709.

[l] Alan Brodrick, esq. afterwards Lord Chaneellor Midleton (see before, p. 21).

[m] Sir John Skeffington, Bart. who sueceeded his father-in-law, Sir John Clotworthy, as second Lord Viseount Massareene in 1665. He was attainted by King James's Parliament in 1689, and died in 1695.

[n] Of Newton, county of Down, Knt.

[o] Henry Echlin, Third Serjeant 1683; afterwards Baron of the Exchequer, from 1693 to 1714: he died 1725, having been created a Baronet.

borough,[a] and Mr. Walker;[b] for Connaught, the Lord Archbishop of Tuam,[c] Sir Oliver St. George,[d] Lord Kingston,[e] and Captain Chaplin;[f] with Mr. Rochfort,[g] supernumerary. Then I came home.

29th. Being the Lord Mayor's day, I stayed at home, and saw all the barges pass by on the Thames to Westminster; and afterwards went to the Strand, and there saw the King and Queen pass in state in a coach covered with silver-gilt, and attended by the City horse, as well as their own guards, all very rich. Then I paid a visit to the Lady Mary Boyle, and found her child amending; and so with little trouble came home.

30th. I went in the morning with my cousin Bradshaw to the back of the Exchange, where I bought four yards and a quarter for a gown, which cost me three pounds six shillings and six pence. Then I returned to the Archbishop of Tuam's lodgings, where I was very kindly received by his grace, and stayed some time with him. Then I went to Westminster, and met Mr. Crow, with whom I dined for ten pence. Then I returned to the coffee-house, and thence to the committee, where, having Sir Richard Reynell chairman and Mr. Conolly clerk, we entered upon the drawing up of an act for the benefit of Ireland. The preamble admitted of long

[a] George Lane, second Viscount Lanesborough, secretary of state and secretary of war 1665, clerk of the star-chamber and keeper of the records in Bermingham tower, Dublin castle.

[b] The celebrated Rev. Robert Walker, the defender of Derry.

[c] John Vesey, D.D. (see before, p. 7.)

[d] Sir Oliver St. George, Knt., appointed one of the Commissioners for settling the affairs of Ireland in the 12 Chas. II., created Bart. 5 Sept. 1660, for his good services at the restoration.

[e] Robert King, second Lord Kingston, succeeded his father in 1676. He was actively engaged in a military capacity against King James, and was attainted in the Parliament of 1689. He died without issue in 1693, and was succeeded by his brother John.

[f] Probably Andrew Chaplin, who obtained a grant of land in the co. Cork under the Act of Settlement.

[g] Robert Rochfort, an eminent barrister, recorder of Londonderry from 1680 to 1707, afterwards attorney-general of Ireland 1695, and speaker of the House of Commons. His grandson was created Earl of Belvedere, a title now extinct.

debate, and was at last drawn by Mr. Rochfort to our general satisfaction. Then we proceeded to the act itself, and passed that clause annulling all the acts of King James's parliament in Dublin; then in that of judgments and other acts passed in courts since December 11th, we held a long debate, and adjourned until to-morrow at three, and so returned home.

31st. I went in the morning to visit Dr. Sharp,[a] Dean of Canterbury, and thence to wait on the Lord Blessington, and was very kindly received by each of them. Then, having called on Tom Smith and visited his lady, I went to the Court of Requests, and dined at the Black Eagle with Tom Crow for six pence. After dinner we went into Whitehall, and were some time entertained with the King's music. Thence I went to the coffee-house, and, meeting no news from Ireland, I went to the committee, where we had a review of all that passed the day before, and passed it, with some amendment. Then we passed the annulling all judgments since the last Michaelmas term, without any provision, and that we should not meddle with the Act of Settlement until all corporations, ecclesiastical and civil, be restored *in statu quo;* and so adjourned, and I came home.

November 1st. I went to prayer at St. Margaret's, and thence to the Court of Requests, where, meeting Mr. Crow and Denny Muschamp, we dined at the Black Eagle for six shillings and six pence. After dinner I went to the coffee-house, and thence to the committee, where I spent the day.

2nd. Being engaged to preach the next day for the Archbishop of Tuam, I went not out until noon, when, according to appointment, I met his grace and several others of the committee at Story's, where we dined at the expense of four shillings each. After dinner we made an end of our act, and ordered it to be engrossed. Then Mr. Walker called me aside, and I sat with Mr. Payne and him until eight o'clock, when he brought me home in a coach.

[a] Lately promoted from Norwich; see before, p. 23.

3rd. In the morning I heard Dr. Hascard at St. Clement's, and in the afternoon I preached at St. Mary Aldermanbury—1 Cor. xv, 33. Then I went to the park, and there met C. Oliver and my brother Aldworth, and some others, and spent the evening with them at Story's, to the expense of ten shillings.

4th. I visited Mr. Fehrman, and thence came back to the park, where I met the Dean of Canterbury, and went with him to dinner. After noon I visited Tom Smith and Mrs. Fitzgerald, and then at the coffee-house bought a cup for six shillings. As I was coming home I met my brother in the Strand, and carried him to Kitt's coffee-house, where I met my cousin Bradshaw and Mr. Wilkinson, with whom we went to the Swan, and spent the evening, at the expense of two shillings.

5th. In the morning I received my tailor's bill for making my gown, which cost me fourteen shillings.

6th. I went in the morning to Camberwell, and spent the day with Dr. Parr.

7th. I visited Mrs. Bowyer and Mrs. Ballard, but did not see their husbands, they being both in London.

8th and 9th. I could not stir out, it snowed so hard these two days, but studied hard in order to preach on my return to Yarmouth.

10th. In the morning I preached on John xv. 23. In the afternoon Dr. Parr preached. After prayers I visited Mr. Bowyer and supped with him, and there spent the evening.

11th. I returned in the morning to London. I walked from Camberwell to the Old Barge house; thence crossing the water to the Three Cranes, I went to the Old Jewry, and waited on the Archbishop of Tuam and Mr. Walker. Then I went to the Green Dragon near Bishopsgate, and took a place in the Yarmouth coach. Thence I returned to Westminster. There I dined at the Black Eagle for seven pence, with Dr. Allix, Mr. Dent, Mr. Brown, and Mr. Downes. After dinner I went to the coffee-house, and thence

with Dr. Vigors,[a] Dean Pullen, and Mr. South to Lockart's, where I spent fourteen pence, and then came home.

12th. Having received a letter from my sister Matthew, and another from Alderman Ellys and Mr. Wade, I answered them all. Then I walked to Chelsea, and visited Dick Mallory, whom I found very weak, and in a desperate consumption. At my return I went to Story's with my brother Aldworth, Mr. Brown, Mr. Handcock, and Mr. Burgh, and there I spent eight pence. Then I went to St. Dunstan's coffee-house to meet Denny Muschamp and Charles Crow, according to appointment, but W. Crow only came, and the others sent excuses; whereon I came home.

13th. I went to the Court of Requests, where I met Mr. Brown, Mr. W. and Charles Crow, and went with them to the Swan in Westminster, where I spent four shillings. Then I met my brother Aldworth, and went with him to my lodging, where I put up my things, and gave three shillings to the servants; and thence in a coach I went with Mr. Brown to the Green Dragon in Bishopsgate Street, where we met Mr. England, Captain Fuller, and Captain Bendish, to whom came Dr. Hawes, and with whom I spent the evening.

14th. In the morning I took coach to Yarmouth in company with Mr. Elwin, Mr. Gibbs and his wife, Captain Davy, and Mr. Thompson. We dined at Lea-bridge, in company with the Lady Petty and Mr. Winter and others. It cost us eight shillings. We lodged at Bishop's Stortford, where it cost me fifteen shillings.

15th. We dined at Newmarket for two shillings, and supped at Botesdale for two more.

16th. We eat in the morning at Scole Inn,[b] and dined at Bungay,

[a] Probably Bartholomew Vigors, LL.D. Dean of Armagh, who was promoted to the see of Ferns, by letters patent dated 27 Feb. 1690.

[b] There was then a posting-house at Scole, built in 1655 by James Peck, a merchant of Norwich, and famous "for the noblest signe post in England," extending across the road, upon which, among other things, appeared a lion supporting the arms of Great Yarmouth. It is represented in a large engraving, of which there are also smaller copies.

both which cost me two shillings at each place, and in the evening came safe to Yarmouth at my old lodging at Alderman Ellys's house.

17th. In the morning Mr. Milbourn read prayers and preached. In the afternoon I read prayers and baptized nine children, and Mr. Milbourn preached, Mr. Meen being very ill. In the evening I was visited by several friends.

18th. Having set my things in order, I visited Captain England, the bailiff, and his brother Benjamin, and Mr. Meen, whom I found in a dying condition. In the evening Mr. Milbourn came and sat with me.

19th. I stirred not all day from my chamber, but spent it in close study.

20th. I read prayers, and preached on Matthew v. 8. I dined with Captain England. After dinner I visited Mr. Fuller, Mr. Ferrier, and spent the evening with Lieutenant Ellys. This evening Mr. Meen died.

21st. I spent the whole day at home, being displeased with the ill news from Ireland.

22nd. After prayers I returned to my chamber, and wrote to my brother Aldworth, Mr. Brown, and Dr. Skinner. In the afternoon I attended Mr. Meen's hearse, and had a pair of gloves given me. Mr. Milbourn preached a funeral sermon, but gave no encomium.

23rd. I dined at Mr. England's, and after dinner went to the coffee-house and read the news. Thence I returned home, and, being sent for by Mr. Bransby to Mr. Crow's house, I there spent the evening.

24th. In the morning I read prayers and Mr. Milbourn preached. In the afternoon he read prayers, and I preached on Matthew vii. 21. After dinner I visited Captain Fuller, newly returned from London, and spent the evening with him, who gave me a better account of our affairs in Ireland than I had received from any other.

25th. I went in the afternoon with Mr. T. Ellys and visited Mr.

bailiff Ward, and thence to Mr. Reynolds's, where we spent the evening.

26th. I kept close all day in my chamber.

27th. I read prayers, and preached on Revelation iii. 28. I dined at Mr. bailiff Ward's, and found the people dissatisfied at being so long at church, until half past twelve o'clock. After dinner I visited Mr. Bransby, where I spent the evening.

28th. In the afternoon I visited Mr. Thomas Ellys, and thence coming home, I waited on Mrs. Mary and Mrs. Hannah Ellys to their brother Anthony's, where we supped and spent the evening at cards.

29th. I went to church, when Mr. Milbourn read prayers, and catechized. At my return I confined myself to my chamber until the evening.

30th. At my return from church I received a letter from Mr. William Crow, wherein he intimated that the Archbishop of Tuam had procured five thousand pounds for the Irish clergy, and therefore advised me to send up speedily an account of my losses. In the afternoon I visited Mr. Bransby and shewed him my letter, and gave a note to Mrs. Jewett, that came in it.

December 1. In the morning I read prayers, and Mr. Milbourn preached. In the afternoon he read, and I preached on Matthew iii. 1 and 2. After sermon I went with Mr. Reynolds and Mr. J. Ellys to Mr. Milbourn's, where we drank a flask of Florence with him, and then I read his Satire made upon Ostia,[a] and then I came home.

2nd. I wrote to Mr. Crow, and inclosed him an account of my estate[b] and livings in Ireland. I also received a letter from the Lady Mary Boyle, and in it an offer from the Major[c] to be a chaplain in that regiment he is in, but I resolved not to accept it. In the afternoon Mr. Fuller paid a visit to Mrs. Mary Ellys, and desired a view

[a] Apparently the "lampoon" on Yarmouth before mentioned in p. 41.

[b] It appears from a list of the names of the Protestants of the county and city of Cork and their families, who fled from King James II. with the yearly value of their estates, both real and personal, &c. that the Journalist's real estate was worth £120 per annum. (Vide Tuckey's Cork Remembrancer, Appendix, p. 329.)

[c] Her husband: see p. 59.

and copy of my sermon preached on November 27th, which I gave her. In the evening I went with Mr. Bransby, Captain Robins, Dr. Cotton, and Mr. Reynolds to the Fountain, and spent four shillings with Mr. Crow, sent by me for that purpose.

3rd. I stirred not out the whole day.

4th. I read prayers, and preached on Hebrews xiii. 5.

5th. I dined at Mr. bailiff England's. After dinner I visited Lieutenant Ellys, who had this day a return of his ague. Thence I came directly home, and wrote two letters in answer to the Lady Mary Boyle and Dick Browne. Being much concerned at some dismal apprehensions that I entertained concerning my wife and children, what heavy afflictions they would be exposed to after Christmas, I kept my chamber all day. In the evening I sent some red herrings to London to the Archbishop of Tuam.

6th. I bought three yards of cloth from my landlord at eleven shillings and sixpence per yard, to make me a cassock; then went to church and heard Mr. Milbourn catechise.

7th. I spent at home in my study. In the evening I went to Lieutenant Ellys.

8th. I read prayers, and Mr. Milbourn preached; in the afternoon I preached on Ecclesiastes ii. 9 and 10; and he read; and it being dark weather, I found it difficult to use my notes.

9th. Mr. Milbourn being employed in appraising Mr. Meen's library, I read prayers both in the fore and afternoon. In the evening Mr. Reynolds came and spent some time with me at chess.

10th. I read prayers as the day before, and buried two children.

11th. I read prayers as before, and preached on Hebrews xiii. 5. I dined with Mr. bailiff England, and some proposals being made to go to the Christmas holydays, to visit Captain Neargive, Mr. Gibson of Caistor promised me a turn on any Wednesday, having notice of it the Sunday before. In the evening I buried a woman and a child.

12th. I went with Dr. Cotton and Mr. Reynolds to wait on Captain Bransby, and with him we spent the afternoon.

13th. I spent all day in my study.

14th. Mrs. Fuller brought me home the sermon I lent her, and gave me a guinea for my kindness; she also told me that the Dissenters looked on me as an Arminian, and were offended at my preaching universal redemption. In the evening Mr. Milbourn came and sat with me, and shewed me an account of an automaton projected and made by Mr. Watson of Coventry, whereby all the stars' motions and planets were exactly represented in clock-work, and all the problems and observations in astronomy therein fully answered.

15th. In the morning I read prayers, and Mr. Milbourn preached. In the afternoon, he read, and I preached on 1 Corinthians xi. 28. After prayers I sat some time with him, and then, the evening being very fine, I took a turn with Mr. John Ellys by the sea-side.

16th. In the afternoon I went and viewed Mr. Meen's library, and set some books aside for myself; where I first saw Mr. Hannott [a] the dissenter and preacher to the Independents. From thence I went with Mr. Manby to visit goodman Belgrave's wife, who fancies that she often hears a voice directing her behaviour, and so desired to know of me whether it was from God or no, when I directed her how to pray, by examining its rules by the Word of God: at my coming away her husband gave me a crown. I read prayers, and preached on Psalm cxix. 71.

17th. I kept my chamber all day. Lieutenant Ellys and his lady supped this evening.

18th. I dined at Mr. bailiff England's. After dinner I went with Mr. Reynolds to the coffee-house, and spent a shilling there. Then I went with Captain Symonds and Mr. Fowl to Alderman England's, and there we sat at cards until eleven o'clock at night.

19th. I walked with Dr. Hutson and Mr. J. Ellys to Caistor,

[a] James Hannott became minister of the Independent congregation in June 1688, and continued in that office until his death in 1704, at the age of 50. He was buried in the parish church of St. Nicholas. He is said to have been a worthy man and much esteemed by the people. His daughter Mary married John Ives, esq. of Great Yarmouth, and was the mother of John Ives, esq. F.S.A. Suffolk Herald extraordinary.

where he met Mr. Bransby[a] and his niece, and dined with them at Mr. Gibson's.[b] After dinner we visited Mr. Blenerhassett[c] and Mr. Rowe,[d] and then in the evening returned.

20th. I received out of Mr. Meen's library the books, which cost me six pounds five shillings, and I spent the whole day in my study.

21st. I was invited by Mr. bailiff England to dinner, but could not go. In the afternoon I walked to the haven's mouth, and at my return to the coffee-house, where I spent the evening with Captain Fuller and Alderman England.

22nd. In the morning I read prayers, and Mr. Milbourn preached. In the evening he read, and I preached on Matthew xxiv. 42. After sermon I went into his house with Mr. John Ellys, and he gave me Salvian "De gubernatione Dei." I administered the sacrament this day to at least one hundred and twenty persons.

23rd. I dined this day at Alderman Ferrier's, and after dinner I visited Mr. Underwood; then went to Mr. Carlow's, and laid aside two books, "Notitia Ecclesiastica," and "Select Epistles of the Arminians." Then I went and supped at Captain Fuller's, where I spent the evening.

24th. Mr. Milbourn paid me a visit and dined at my lodging. I returned to my study, and spent the remainder of the day there.

25th. Mr. Milbourn read prayers, and I preached on Timothy i. 15, and then he administered the sacrament to above one hundred, and I assisted. In the afternoon he preached and I read. I then went to his house and sat some time with Mr. Reynolds, Mrs. Spurgeon, Mrs. Elvin, and Mrs. Milbourn. Then I returned home, where I met Lieutenant Ellys and lady, who supped with us and spent the evening.

[a] Thomas Bransby, esq. of Caistor.

[b] See p. 44.

[c] John Blennerhasset, esq. of Caistor, who died in 1704. He bore, Gules, a chevron ermine between three dolphins embowed argent. He was the last survivor of the ancient Norfolk family.

[d] Probably Crow, as a family of that name flourished at Caistor at this time. In 1659, Caistor castle was sold by the Pastons to William Crow, a citizen of London.

26th. In the afternoon I visited Mr. Bransby, and went thence to the coffee-house, and came home in the evening early.

27th. I went to church, and returning thence directly I spent the remainder of the day in my study.

28th. I went to church, and on my return I called at the stationer's, and bought "The Whole Duty of Man," to bestow on Mrs. Mary Ellys; the "Advice to a Daughter," for her sister Hannah; and "Countess of Morton's Devotions," for Mrs. Patty; all which cost me one pound five shillings. Then I went to the coffee-house, and thence to bailiff Ward's to dinner, and thence to church, and so home, when Mr. Thaxter came, supped and spent the evening.

29th. I read prayers in the morning, and gave the sacrament to one hundred and three persons, and Mr. Milbourn preached. In the afternoon he read, and I preached on John iii. 16. After prayers I went home with him, and drank a flask of Florence with him, Mr. Reynolds, and Mr. G. Ellys. Then Mr. Milbourn and I went to Alderman England's, to wait on G. England, Esq. just come from London, where I met Mr. Fowle, and discoursing of our intended journey to the country, I was forced to defer it for another week. Therefore I supped there; then went to Captain Fuller's, who was to go next morning to London. I then came home.

30th. I wrote to Caistor, to Mr. Gibson, to tell him of my stay in town this week, and begged him to preach for me the next week following. After dinner Mr. J. Ellys and I walked to the sea-side, but the weather proving stormy we were forced home. In the evening, Dr. Cotton, Mr. Reynolds, and Mr. Thomas Ellys and his family, supped with us, and after supper Mr. Thomas Ellys and I played at chess.

31st. Being surprised by my unexpected stay at home, and an occasional sermon to-morrow, I was forced to stay at home, and there wrote an entire sermon. Yesterday I wrote to my sister Matthew, to congratulate her recovery from the small-pox.

1690.

JANUARY 1. In the morning I read prayers, and preached on Luke ii. 21. After sermon I dined at Alderman England's, who after dinner presented me with a guinea. Then I went to the coffee-house, and thence to Mr. Carlow's, where I laid by a few small books, but was disappointed in the purchase of "Cabasutii Notitia Ecclesiastica."[a] Then I went to Mr. Stacy, and found him very ill, his blood being almost stagnated by a violent cold. Then I returned home.

2nd. In the morning very early I was called up to go to Mr. Stacy, but found him almost suffocated, and not to be relieved. I stayed however a little while, and Cotton used all means in vain to recover him; so I returned to my study, and in the afternoon went to Mr. Reynolds at Mr. Spurgeon's;[b] there I sat awhile, and after went to his chamber, where I spent the evening, it being very stormy.

3rd. I spent this day in close study, and received six small books from Mr. Carlow's, which cost seven shillings.

4th. This morning Major Thaxter sent me a guinea for the new-year's gift, on the receipt whereof I went to church, and after prayers consulted Eusebius's History about the antiquity of the Liturgies, whereupon Mr. Milbourn lent me Falkener[c] on that subject. Then we went to the coffee-house, and came thence home. In the afternoon I went to Mr. Stacy's funeral, and in the evening I supped with his widow.

5th. Mr. Milbourn read prayers and preached in the morning, being obliged to do the like at Gorleston in the afternoon; where also

[a] "Historiarum Conciliorum et Canonum, invicem collatorum, veterumque Ecclesiæ Rituum Notitia Ecclesiastica, Editio tertia. Lugd. 1680," folio. Written by Jean Cabassut, professor of the civil law at Avignon. There is also a less perfect edition in 8vo. 1670.

[b] John Spurgeon, esq. was mayor of Yarmouth in 1698.

[c] "Libertas Ecclesiastica: concerning the lawfulness of those things excepted against by the Non-conformists in the Liturgy and Worship of the Church of England. By William Falkener, D.D. London, 1674." 4to.

I read prayers and baptized five children, and preached on 1 St. John's Epistle iii. 8. I spent the evening at home.

6th. I went to the coffee-house, and dined at Mr. Richard Ferrier's. In the afternoon I visited Captain Huntingdon,[a] and prayed with him, being in a desperate condition with a gangrene in his foot. Thence I went to Alderman England, where George England, Esq. presented me with a broad piece of gold as a new year's gift; then I met Mr. John Ellys at Mr. Newton's, and returning to Alderman England's I supped there, and played at cards, to the loss of one shilling, until ten o'clock.

7th. I spent all the day in my study. In the evening, after supper, I went to Mr. John Ellys, and waited on Mr. Reynolds, and concluded to go with him the next day, and Dr. Cotton, to wait on Sir Thomas Allen, Mr. Gibson having engaged to preach the lecture to-morrow.

8th. Mr. Gibson being gone to church, I rode on Mr. Ellys junior's nag, in company with Mr. Reynolds, to Gorleston, where we visited Mr. Burrell the vicar thereof; then we rode to Somerleyton,[b] and on the way were overtaken by Dr. Cotton and his man; we dined at Sir Thomas Allen's, and after dinner I walked into his gardens and saw three fine models of ships. Then we returned to Mr. Barrow's, with Sir Thomas and his lady, and Mr. Anguish, where Captain Reins and his Lieutenant, and Mr. Gastrey of Gorleston, came into us; and Sir Thomas telling us of a passage concerning the Duke of Grafton's going in his yacht to Chatham, the Captain said that he pretended also to serve King James as a volunteer, but did go on board to poison the officers of the fleet; by which (and some expressions concerning the Scotch officers that were taken at

[a] Richard Huntingdon, esq. who had for many years taken a leading part in the affairs of the town of Great Yarmouth. He was returned to Parliament for the borough in 1679, with Sir William Coventry, and again in 1686, with Mr. George England. He was bailiff in 1666 with Major Thaxter, and in 1676, with Mr. Benjamin England.

[b] Somerleyton, then the property and residence of Sir Thomas Allen, and now of Sir Samuel Morton Peto, Bart. See Manship, p. 388.

Wisbeach), I guessed him not right in relation to the government. About a quarter after seven we came home.

9th. After dinner I went to the coffee-house,[a] and thence to visit Captain Robins; but, he not being at home, I visited Captain Huntingdon, and found him very insensible of his danger, insomuch that he did not bid me to pray for him. Then I went to Major Thaxter's. There I met G. England, Esq., and sat more than an hour there. When I came home Alderman Ellys gave me an account of the Assembly's order out of hand to pay me a quarter's salary.

10th. I spent in my study until the evening, where Mr. Milbourn stayed with me until ten at night, and changed the turn of preaching with me on Sunday. Dr. Hudson came and supped with us.

11th. I went in the morning and visited Captain Huntingdon, and saw his foot dressed, and a toe cut off, which he felt not. Thence I went to the coffee-house; thence to Mr. bailiff England's, where I dined. I received this day a letter from Mr. John Bretsford, desiring my advice how to dispose of himself. After dinner I came home to my study, and received a visit from Mr. Gibson of Caister. Then, being invited, I went to Mr. bailiff Ward's, where I supped in company with the other bailiff, his two brothers, Alderman Robins, Alderman Gayford, Captain Gunnell, and Dr. Cotton. We sent our shilling a-piece to Mr. England as a token to Captain Fuller in London, as he was to go there on Monday, and were very merry there till ten o'clock.

12th. This night a great snow fell. In the morning Mr. Milbourn read prayers, and I preached on John iii. 36. In the afternoon he preached, and I read, and baptised three children. After that I went with Dr. Hudson to take leave of Mr. England, where I spent the evening.

13th. I visited and dined with Major Thaxter. After dinner

[a] The public rooms where the gentlemen of Yarmouth were accustomed to read the papers, retained the name of "The Coffee Rooms" until recently; although the use of coffee there had long been discontinued.

Captain Symonds came in, and then I went with him to see Mr. bailiff England. I found him busy with company that did not please us; so I went to the coffee-house, and thence to Mr. Bransby's, where I stayed until the evening, when, Mr. Reynolds coming home with me, invited me to Mr. Spurgeon's to end Christmas. This being Plough Monday, when the town boys go about singing to every house, and receive either money or victuals for a largess, I persuaded Mrs. Molly Ellys to go with us, but when we came nobody was at home. However we sat down, and sent to Mr. Spurgeon, who came to us, and we played at cards until twelve at night, whereby I lost six pence; but, being disappointed of our supper, we were obliged to eat at home on our return.

14th. I spent all day in my study, it having snowed much.

15th. In the morning Mr. Masters, the chamberlain, came and paid me twenty-five pounds, which Mr. Ellys received for me. Then I went to church, and read prayers, and preached on John iv. 24. After noon I dined at Major Thaxter's, and then I wrote to the Archbishop of Tuam, and sent him a bill of ten pounds for his son in Oxford, as also to William Crow. This day I saw one Malling of Cork and his wife, who came to this town and inquired of me concerning Ireland.

16th. Dr. Hudson,[a] Mr. Officer, and I rode to Lowestoft, being six miles, where we were kindly entertained by Mr. Peake, and I became acquainted with Mr. Pacey and his brother, and Mr. Emlyn, a dissenting minister that came out of Ireland. In the evening we returned home safe.

17th. I was sent for in the morning to visit Mrs. Waters; after which I visited Captain Huntingdon, and saw his leg dressed, and prayed with him. Then I returned, and spent the rest of the day in study.

[a] The Rev. Joseph Hudson was at this time Vicar of Lowestoft. He died in 1691. He was on the most friendly terms with Mr. Emlyn, who was then a noted dissenting minister at Lowestoft. Mr. Peake was an eminent surgeon, and died in 1713. Mr. Pacey was an opulent fishing merchant at Lowestoft.

18th. After dinner I went to the coffee-house, and, meeting Captain Robins and Lieutenant Ellys, we went with Alderman Stedman to the Fountain, and spent the shilling which Mr. Crow sent by me to him. Mr. Milbourn sent to me to offer me to preach to-morrow, but I refused it.

19th. It being very severe weather and a great snow, I went early to church to read prayers; but, Mr. Milbourn being engaged to administer the sacrament to a dying person, I was forced to let him read, and I preached in the morning on James v. 12. After church I dined with him, the weather continuing very bad. In the afternoon I read prayers, and baptized five children, and he preached; after which I returned home.

20th. I went in the afternoon to the coffee-house, and thence to Mr. bailiff England's, whom I found very busy in drawing up an information against Captain Raines of the "Coronation," whom I also told him that I thought him unfit to serve in the fleet, as being disaffected to the government, for that I heard him say that the Duke of Grafton pretended to serve King James as a volunteer, but all his business on board the fleet was to poison the officers. Thence I went home, and in the evening returned to Mr. Benjamin England in order to settle our journey to Hoveton to-morrow. There I supped, and got three guineas from Mrs. Thaxter to carry to her son and her two daughters, and spent the evening there.

21st. Notwithstanding that Mr. England was very lame with the gout, yet, having engaged Mr. Calle to preach the Wednesday lecture, and borrowed a pair of boots of Mr. bailiff England, we set out about eight of the clock for Hoveton. As soon as we left the town we found the country all covered with snow, which made our journey less pleasant than we expected. We called at Caister on Mr. Gibson, who came three miles with us. Thence we went to Mr. Calle's at Mautby, and promised to dine with him at our return. So we proceeded over Bastwick bridge, and soon after on the dam [a] his boy's horse being restive and running back, shoved Mr. England's horse over the bank into the dyke, which is very deep;

[a] Heigham Dam.

but, God be praised, the ice bore him, and he fell on his belly, whereby he came off without any hurt. Then we passed through Ludham,[a] where the bishop's country house is, and so through Horning we came to Hoveton, where in the evening I lost eighteen pence at cards.

22nd. Being entertained very splendidly at Hoveton[b] by Captain Negus, in company of Mr. England, Captain Symonds, and Mr. Fowle, we went in the afternoon to visit Mr. Giles Cutting, an old miser, an attorney, that lives near, in a new house very finely fronted, and drank several bottles of his wine with no little satisfaction. In the evening we returned after supper, and played until twelve. I won six pence, and gave it, &c.

23rd. I went in the afternoon with the rest of our company to visit Dr. Jefferies, famous in all the country for inspecting urine, and thereby not only discovering the distemper of the patient, but also the very way or means whereby they were so disordered, and what will be the consequence, whether death or their recovery. This man is a very morose, ignorant fellow, and can give no account of himself or anything else, nor will he speak at all until he is half drunk. However, he did entertain us very kindly, and would have kept us until supper, but we refused. At our return we found Mr. England gone to bed with his gout; however, after supper we went up to his chamber and played on the bed with him until midnight. I neither won nor lost.

24th. We left Hoveton about nine in the morning, the ways being very deep, and the air very foggy, Mr. England hardly able to ride; about twelve we came to Mautby to Mr. Calle's,[c] where we dined, and at three mounted again for Yarmouth, in order to attend the

[a] Ludham, formerly a country-house of the bishops of Norwich.

[b] Hoveton Hall is now the property of Henry Negus Burroughes, esq. M.P. for East Norfolk.

[c] The Rev. Andrew Calle. He was presented to the rectory of Mautby in 1671, by Sir Robert Paston, afterwards Earl of Yarmouth, and died in 1697, aged 56. He bore on a fess between two chevronels, three escallops.

funeral of Captain Huntingdon:[a] we arrived there a quarter past four. I went directly home and dressed myself, and met the corpse in the street at the Row's end. After the funeral I returned with the bearers to Captain Fuller's, and was presented by Mrs. Fuller with a pair of doe gloves and a ring, and so returned home with my landlord.

25th. Being my wife's birth-day, I kept it as a day of humiliation, in hope to avert those misfortunes and that danger which about this time threatened both her and her children. After prayers I walked to the haven's mouth, though the weather was bad. At my return I visited and sat some hours with Mr. England, who continues ill of the gout. From thence I came home.

26th. In the morning I read prayers and Mr. Milbourn preached. Put off the lecture on Wednesday till Thursday. In the afternoon he read, and I preached on John vi. 53. After church I sat an hour at his house, with Reynolds and Mr. John Ellys.

27th. Mr. John Ellys gave me Calvin on the Minor Prophets. In the afternoon I visited Mr. England, who lent me three new statutes to read, as also Reflections on Last Year, which I found to be a silly idle thing, the empty product of fanatic zeal.

28th. I spent in my study the whole day.

29th. Having finished my sermon in the morning that I began yesterday, I answered three letters from Mr. Wade,[b] Mr. Bretsford, and Mr. Philip Bennett,[c] and inclosed in the last a letter to Mr.

[b] Richard Huntingdon, esq. represented Yarmouth in Parliament (with Sir William Coventry) in 1678, and in the following year with Mr. George England. His daughter Rosa was married to Samuel Fuller, esq.

[b] Richard Wade entered his estate as £100 a year sequestered by King James's government in Ireland.

[c] Probably Philip Bennett of Maulachollig in the county of Cork, who died in 1733, son of George Bennett of the same place, who died in 1673, by his wife, Mary, sister of Philip Ruby. The family farmed these lands from Alderman George Bennett, father of Judge Bennett, who was probably a relation. Philip had brothers, two of whom, Henry and Thomas, had each a son named Philip, one or other of whom was father of Henry, father of Philip, father of Henry, father of Mr. John Barter Bennett, recently elected member of the Legislative Council or Upper House of the south province of Victoria.

Firmin in his behalf. After dinner, which I made on Iceland dilsk, I went with Mr. John Ellys and sat at his brother's house, with some others. Then I went to visit Mr. Benjamin England, and finding him up, and Mr. Fowle, I taught them to play grand tric-trac. I spent the evening there.

30th. I read morning prayers, and Mr. Milbourn preached, and as soon as he had done I began the evening prayer also, before the congregation stirred out of church. At my return I received a letter from the Archbishop of Tuam, wherein he gave me an account that the King was going in person to Ireland, and promised in a post or two more to send me necessary advice; as also another from my sister Mathews, dated in London. In the evening Mr. Milbourn came and sat with me.

31st. I spent this day in my study until the evening, when Mr. Harley, who came to town this day after noon for a lecturer, came and sat with me: he has but one eye, and promises very little.

February 1st. Being invited to dine with Mr. bailiff Ward, I went to the coffee-house, and thence to dinner. In the evening I visited Mr. Benjamin England, and sat with him all the evening.

2nd. In the morning I read prayers, and Mr. Harley preached, and in the afternoon Mr. Milbourn read, and he preached again; his prayers and sermon were mere noise and cant, his tone fanatical and his gesture antic. After church he went with me to visit Mr. Milbourn, where I soon left him, and went to baptize a sick child near the East Mount.[a] In the evening Mr. Milbourn came and sat with me, and gave me an account of Mr. Harley's weakness.

3rd. I received a letter from my brother Aldworth, with relation to my sister Mathew. After dinner I visited Mrs. Underwood in company with Mr. John Ellys, and thence went to his brother's, where we spent the evening in company with Mr. George Spillman, Dr. Hudson, and others.

4th. I spent all the day in my study.

5th. In the morning I read prayers, and preached on James

[a] Part of the old fortifications of the town. See Manship, p. 275.

v. 12. I dined at Mr. bailiff England's, and after dinner I won six pence from Mr. Ben at grand tric-trac. Then, Mr. Milbourn being not at home, I went and read prayers; and then went and spent the evening at Mr. Bransby's.

6th. In the morning Mrs. Ellys came to my lodging and requested me to visit her child, which was very ill; which I did, and found it had taken a great cold. I ordered it a clyster and powder of shells in syrup of violets, and breast to be anointed with oil of sweet almonds. And then going to prayers I came too late, and so went to Milbourn's, where I met the widow Nichols, and was very pleasant for some time. Thence we went to the coffee-house; and thence to Mr. Richard Ferrier's, where I dined. After dinner, meeting Mr. Thomas Ellys, I went with him to his house, and there sat some time with Mrs. Fuller. Thence I went with Dr. Hudson to the Feathers, where he gave me a bottle of liquid laudanum, and my sermon I had lent him. When I came home I found three letters, one from the Archbishop of Tuam, another from my cousin Bowdler, giving me an account that my wife was well on January 23rd; another from Dick Brown. I also visited the child in the evening, and ordered it to be blistered on the back.

7th. I went in the morning, and found the child in a fine condition. At my return I found Mr. Ellys at my lodging, and had some conference about his house. Then Dr. Hudson came to see me, and left me Yonge's "Currus Triumphalis è Terebintho,"[a] and Paul Barbetti's "Thesaurus Chirurgicus.[b]" This day I wrote four letters—to the Archbishop of Tuam, to my cousin Bowdler, Captain Aldworth, and Dick Brown. In the evening I visited Mrs. Ellys's child, and found it much better.

8th. I went to church; and thence to the coffee-house. At my return I received a letter from Dr. Skinner, of the same import with that from Bowdler. After dinner I rode out with the bailiffs to

[a] London, 1679. 8vo. By James Yonge, F.R.S. surgeon, Plymouth.

[b] Barbetti, Paul, his Chirurgical and Anatomical works translated into English. Lond. 1672, 8vo. Chirurgia, cum notis Joh. Muys. Amst. 1693.

meet our burgesses returning from Parliament, with each of whom I sat some time at their respective houses, and then returned.

9th. In the morning I read prayers; Mr. Milbourn preached. In the afternoon he read prayers; and I, after I had baptized his child and five more, preached on Acts xxiv. 16. After sermon I went to his house and supped with Dr. Cotton, Mr. Reynolds, Mrs. Nichols, and Mrs. Baker. In the evening I waited on Mrs. Nichols to her lodgings, and then returned home.

10th. In the morning I went to church, and thence with Mr. Milbourn to the coffee-house. Then to Captain George Ward's house, where we dined, and were well treated. Thence to church again. After my return I went to Mr. England's, but he was not at home, but immediately on notice of my being there came home and invited me to the expending of six shillings sent to Mr. Bradford,[a] to which most of the chief men of the town were engaged. I went with him, and stayed above an hour; after which I returned, supped, and spent the evening with him.

11th. In the morning I read prayers, and preached on Micah vi. 8, after which I dined with Mr. bailiff England. Thence I went to the coffee-house, and when I came home I prevailed on Mrs. Mary Ellys to go with me and visit Mrs. Mary Godfrey, and thence to Captain Fuller's, where we spent the evening in company with Mr. bailiff England and Captain Robins.

12th. In the morning I packed up my books and other things, to be sent by sea to London. Then I went to church. Then took a walk to the haven's mouth. At my return I visited Mr. Milbourn, and after prayers Mr. Reynolds, with whom I stayed till called home to supper.

13th. Being the day of their Majesties' accession to the crown, the bailiffs and aldermen went to church in their scarlet gowns, and returned in a solemn procession. As they passed by all the guns in the East Fort were fired. I dined at Mr. bailiff England's in much

[a] Thomas Bradford, esq. was Bailiff of Yarmouth in 1695. He died 3 July, 1703, æt. 74. His monument is in St. Nicholas's church.

company. After dinner I went to the coffee-house, where I spent some time with Mr. Benjamin England, Mr. Fowle, and Mr. Reynolds. Thence I went with Mr. Reynolds, Captain Robins, and Dr. Cotton to the King's Arms; where they treated me with wine and oysters. This day I received a letter from the archbishop, wherein he seems against my going speedily to London, and another from Mr. Brown, in which he presses it; as also one from Mr. Wade, wherein he gives an account also of my family.

14th. After prayers I walked to the haven's mouth, and at my return Lieutenant Ellys desired to take a copy of my last sermon, which I granted. I spent the afternoon in my study, and after supper I went with him and his wife and Mrs. Mary Ellys to visit Mr. George Spillman,[a] where we were treated with wine and oysters.

15th. I dined at Mr. Bransby's; and after dinner took leave of him and his niece, &c. He gave me a guinea at parting, and Mrs. Jennet a letter to Mr. Crow. Mr. chamberlain Masters brought me also fifteen guineas, a gratuity from the town.

Mr. Ellys made up my account, and paid me four pounds nineteen shillings, the balance. I then went and took a place on the coach, and then visited Mr. bailiff Ward, where I met Mr. Richardson, recommended to succeed me. Thence I went to Major Thaxter's, where I supped and spent the evening.

16th. In the morning I read prayers, and Mr. Richardson preached; in the afternoon he read prayers, and I preached my farewell sermon; after which I waited on Mr. England and the bailiff; then on Mr. Ferrier, who gave me a broad piece, and Mr. Ellys, jun. another, and Mr. Gayford a guinea. Then I came home, and spent the evening with Mr. Milbourn, Mr. Reynolds, and Lieutenant Ellys.

17th. I took coach very early for London, in which journey I spent at Harleston one shilling, at Bury three shillings, at Newmarket six pence. Our company was Mr. Coleman, Mr. Thaxter and his

[a] George Spillman, esq. was bailiff of Yarmouth in 1695.

wife, Mrs. Davy, and another woman. At Bishop's Stortford three shillings, at Hogsden two shillings.

19th. About five in the afternoon I came safe to London, when I immediately took a coach, and came to my cousin Bradshaw's, who received me very kindly, and there I found a letter before me from Mr. Ellys, giving me an account that he had shipped my trunk and box aboard the Trial of Yarmouth, Edmund Smith master; and another from my cousin Bowdler, pressing me to come to Bristol before I go into Ireland. In the evening I visited my sister Matthew and her husband, where I had enough of papist company, to my great dissatisfaction.

20th. I waited on the Archbishop of Tuam, who received me extremely kindly, and with him I went to Mercers' Hall to attend the brief. There I met Mr. Patrickson, who invited me to dine with him and his lady, which I did at their lodgings in Lime-street. Having spent some time at the Exchange, at my return I met with Mr. Plott, and went with him, Captain Aldworth, and Mr. Cox to the Swan tavern in the Strand, where it cost me two shillings. Then my brother and I took coach, and went to wait on the Lord Blessington; but he was not in town, so we returned to Shuttleworth's coffee-house, and thence I came home.

21st. I went in the morning with Captain Aldworth to wait on the Earl of Burlington, and to desire him to give a character of my brother's family and estates in Ireland, in order to his match with Mr. Banks's daughter if we can procure it, she having a fortune of ten thousand pounds. After which I went to St. James's church, and thence to the Park, where I met my sister Matthew. Then I waited on the Lady Mary Boyle, and gave her an account of my resolution to go into Ireland and desire to serve under the Colonel.[a] Then I dined at the Roebuck, with my brother Aldworth, for eight pence. In the afternoon I met Mr. Cox, and went with him to visit Mr. Covett,[b] and thence to St. Dunstan's coffee-house, where I

[a] Colonel Henry Boyle: see the note in p. 59.

[b] Richard Covett was sheriff of Cork 1657, and mayor 1662, and again 1682. He died in 1684. The above might have been his son.

met Mr. William Crow and Mr. Love, and went with them to spend four shillings which I brought up as tokens to him, and then came home.

22nd. I walked with Mr. Cox to Camberwell, and dined with Dr. Parr. At our return I went with him to the bookseller's, where I saw the two books he intended to present to-morrow to the King and Queen. Thence, returning to the Park, I met my brother Aldworth and Tom Smith, with whom I spent the evening at the expense of six pence.

23rd. I went in the morning to St. Clement's, and heard Dr. Hascard preach. In the afternoon I preached at St. Mary Aldermary for the Archbishop of Tuam, on the latter part of Hebrews xiii. 5. Then I went to the Park, and walked awhile with my brother, and then went with him to my cousin Francis, and bespoke a new pair of breeches, and came home.

24th. I met my brother in the Park, and went with him to the Blue Posts, where we dined with Sir Walter Plunkett, Mr. May, Mr. Rider, and Mr. Hartstonge [a] for two shillings and eight pence. After dinner I met my brother and sister Matthew, and walked with them to Westminster, and supped and spent the evening with them.

25th. I waited on the Lady Mary Boyle, and was assured by her that my commission to be chaplain to the Lord Cavendish's regiment of horse was ready for me; after which I met Major Palmes [b] in the Park, and had the same confirmed by him. He also advised that I provide a horse or two if I can, and get the Lord Clifford [c] to present me to the Earl of Devonshire.[d] I dined at home, and after

[a] Probably the son of Sir Standish Hartstonge, of Bruff, co. Limerick, created a Baronet of Ireland in 1681.

[b] Lieut-General Francis Palmes was M.P. for Youghal in 1715; he was dead in 1719.

[c] Charles Boyle, Lord Clifford of Lanesborough, son and heir of the Earl of Burlington and Cork (p. 2.) He died during his father's lifetime in 1694, and was father of Richard the celebrated Earl of Burlington, whose daughter and heiress was married to William fourth Duke of Devonshire.

[d] William Cavendish, fourth Earl of Devonshire, and the first Duke (1694). His son William now Lord Cavendish succeeded him as second Duke in 1707, and died in 1729.

dinner went with my cousin to Holborn-bridge, to see a horse of Haws Cross's,[a] but he proved too dear for me. Then I went to the Park, and, meeting Captain Cross and several others of our country, I went with them and spent six pence. Then I came to the Swan in the Strand to my cousin, and was introduced by him into his club, and so treated. This day I saw not my brother, he being at R. Burgh's wedding. I also recommended B. Love to succeed me in the lecture at Yarmouth.

26th. I went to St. James's church, and thence to Shuttleworth's, and, meeting company there, went and dined for one shilling. This day we had an account of the defeat given the Duke of Berwick by Colonel Ousely at Cavan. The evening I spent at St. Dunstan's coffee-house.

27th. In the morning my brother Aldworth came to me, and carried me into the city, where we dined at Thomas Smith's lodgings. In the afternoon we went to the Horn Tavern in Size Street, and sent for Mr. Banks, and proposed to him a match between my brother and his daughter, but he would not touch. Then we visited Mr. Burgh and his bride, and came thence in a coach to St. Dunstan's, and thence to the Young Devil tavern, to the expense of one shilling.

28th. I went to Shuttleworth's in search of my brother, but, missing him, I dined with Captain Folliot, Mr. May, Mr. Cox, and Mr. Becher[b] at the Duke's Head in Panton Street for nineteen pence. Then I visited the Lady Mary Boyle, and, meeting Standish Hartstonge at St. Dunstan's, went with him, Colonel Pierse, H. Ryder, Captain Wallace, William Crow, Rev. Johnson, and Mr. M'Carthy

[a] This family of Cross have been seated at Shandy Hall in the county of Cork. They were probably connected with Dr. Hawes, mentioned in other parts of this Journal. About this period Sylvester Cross was possessed of the site of St. Dominick's abbey in the city of Cork, now called Cross's Green. There was more anciently another place called Cross Green, from the Cross of Cork.

[b] The Bechers of the county of Cork are descended from Fane Becher, one of those gentlemen called "planters," who became settled in Ireland in the reign of Elizabeth. He was son of Alderman Henry Becher of London.

to the King's Head near Temple Bar, to the expense of eighteen pence. This evening my nose bled three drops.

March 1. I went to St. James's church, and thence to the Park, where I met Denny Muschamp and William Crow, with whom I dined at the Blue Posts for two shillings. After dinner I went and visited Dr. Sharp the Dean of Canterbury, and engaged him to write to Yarmouth in recommendation of Mr. Ryder to succeed me there. Then I went to the Archbishop of Tuam, and waited his return from Oxford, and, finding him heavy after his journey, offered to preach for him again to-morrow, which he accepted, and then came home.

2nd. I went to St. Clement's, and heard Dr. Hascard, and received the sacrament there. After dinner I went to St. Mary Aldermary's, and preached on Proverbs iii. 17. Thence I went to the Archbishop of Tuam, and sat an hour with his lady. Then returned home.

3rd. I went to the Park, and met Mr. Crow, and appointed to meet him in the evening at St. Dunstan's. I dined at the Blue Posts with Mr. Ryder, Mr. May, Captain Clayton,[a] and Captain Wallis,[b] for two shillings and six pence. After dinner I went to see Captain Clayton's horse; then to visit my sister Pomeroy at her lodging in Long Acre; then to St. Dunstan's coffee-house, where I showed Mr. Crow Mr. Ellys's letter, and then spent the evening with Mr. Gough and Mr. Murray.

4th. I went to prayers at St. James's, and thence to the Park, where I met Mr. Crow, and talked to him about Mr. Ryder. Then I returned home to dinner. In the afternoon I visited my sister

[a] The Claytons were of considerable note in the county of Cork. Sir Randal Clayton of St. Dominick's abbey, knight, died in 1637, possessed of estates in this county and also in Cheshire. A Sir Courthorpe Clayton, knight, was owner of "the Little Island" in Cork harbour. The Love family mentioned before were descended from the Claytons, and through them from the Percevals, whose descendants are Earls of Egmont.

[b] Probably of the family of Wallis of Drishane Castle, formerly the property of a branch of the M'Carthys. The eldest son of Colonel Wallis of Drishane Castle is the present high sheriff of the county of Cork.

Matthew; and then went to Lady Mary Boyle's, being invited to toss a pancake. There I supped with the Earl of Orrery, [a] Major Palmes, Captain Culliford,[b] Mr. Morris [c] and his lady, Mr. Beverly and his lady, Charles Oliver,[d] Mrs. Phillips and her daughter, and Catty Southwell, where we were very merry, and stayed together until three in the morning. Then I went and lodged with Mr. Oliver in St. James's Street.

5th. I went to St. James's church, and heard Dr. Tenison preach.[e] After which I went to the Park, where I met the Archbishop of Tuam, and walked with him until evening, when we went, together with Sir H. Bingham, to view a house for his grace in Westminster, and thence home. By the way I met my brother Aldworth, and went with him to the Royal Oak in Essex Street, where we supped. This night I received a letter from Mr. bailiff England, inviting Mr. Ryder down to Yarmouth, but on condition that he promised to stay there after Ireland is reduced.

6th. My brother Aldworth came to me early, and I went with him to the Park, where I met Mr. Crow, and gave him an account of my letter from Yarmouth, whereon he told me Mr. Ryder would not stir. Then I went and dined with the Dean of Canterbury, and

[a] Roger Boyle, second Earl of Orrery, brother-in-law to Lady Mary.

[b] Boyle Aldworth, mentioned before in p. 4, married a daughter of — Culliford, a commissioner of the revenue.

[c] The Morris family have been long known in the city and county of Cork; Jonas Morris was mayor of Cork in 1659. Captain Wm. Morris passed patent under the Act of Settlement for considerable estates, getting their names changed into the names of certain places in Shropshire. Such changes were specially authorised by the above Act of Parliament. But we believe the old names still prevail. These family estates were lately sold by the Incumbered Estates Court. There is another branch of the family resident at Dunkettle, a place much admired by Arthur Young on his tour in Ireland.

[d] The Olivers of Clonodfoy had large estates in the county of Limerick, which lately passed to co-heiresses. A junior branch reside at Inchera, near Cork, formerly the seat of Pope Gray, esq. whose wife was Mary, daughter of Rowland Davies, esq. grandson of the Dean.

[e] Thomas Tenison, D.D. afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury, was the first Rector of St. James's, Westminster, appointed by Act of Parliament in 1685. He held the rectory until his promotion to the bishopric of Lincoln in 1692.

thence to the Archbishop of Tuam's lodgings. I missed his grace at home, but soon after overtook him on the Strand, and went with him and Sir H. Bingham to Whitehall; then to the Park, where we walked until the evening, and his grace confirmed me in Mr. Ryder's resolution, and so gave liberty to move again in the behalf of Mr. Love. When I left him I met Mr. Love at St. Dunstan's coffee-house, and went with him to the Royal Oak in Essex Street, where I acquainted him with my whole proceeding, and wrote this night to Mr. Ellys about it, as also a proposal to lend money on Irish interest and security.

7th. In the morning Mr. Brown and Barry Love came to visit me, and I went with them to the King's chapel, where I heard Dr. Tillotson[a] preach. Thence Barry and I went to the coffee-house, and with J. Evans, Captain John Davies, Captain White, and Mr. Edgeworth, we dined at the Cheshire Cheese, near Charing Cross, for one shilling and six pence. After dinner we met Brown at Shuttleworth's, and went to see King James's chapel,[b] which is the finest thing for carved work, both in stone and wood, and for paint, I ever saw. Then I went to visit my sister Matthew, and at my return spent one shilling at our club at the Swan in the Strand.

8th. In the morning I visited Dick Mallory, and from thence to the Park, where I engaged Captain Francis Foulk to recommend my brother Aldworth to the Colonel his brother, which he promised to do effectually. Then I went home to dinner, after which I went to a trunkmaker in St. Paul's churchyard, and bespoke a sumpter field-bed. Then went with Captain Wallis to the Nag's Head in Cheapside, where he treated me with a bottle of claret. Then I came to St. Dunstan's coffee-house, and so home very early. By the way I bought a dozen of cravats for fifteen shillings.

9th. In the morning Mr. Richard Goodman paid me a visit;

[a] John Tillotson, D.D. at this time Dean of St. Paul's, and in 1691 Archbishop of Canterbury.

[b] At St. James's: see Bishop Cartwright's Diary, p. 52.

after which I went with Barry Love to St. Giles's, where he preached, and we dined with the Dean of Canterbury, and after went to his tabernacle, and heard him preach. In the evening I went to the Rummer in Charing Cross with my brother Aldworth, T. Gash, Captain Birch, and two of the Holmes's, and spent one shilling and four pence, and so home.

10th. I went with my brother Aldworth to wait on Major Palmes, and was promised by him that he would present me to the Earl of Devonshire, and take out my commission for me. Thence we went to St. Paul's churchyard, to bespeak him a sumpter-bed. Then we came to the Park, where we met with Barry Love, and dined together at the Roebuck for ten pence. Then Love and I went to visit the Dean of Canterbury; but he was abroad. Then he went home, and I to my sister's. I came home early, and was treated in the evening by Mr. Cæsar Bradshaw.

11th. I went to attend my Major, but he was gone out. I then went to the Park, and thence to the Blue Posts, where I dined for two shillings and six pence, with Captain Davies, Captain Gorge, and Captain Baker. After dinner, going home, I found my trunk there and box come up safe from Yarmouth. I went then to St. Dunstan's coffee-house to meet my brother, and thence went with the Lord Blayney,[a] Mr. Blith, Standish Hartstonge, Mr. Johnson, and another gentleman to the King's Head near Temple Bar, where we supped for two shillings and six pence. The freight of my trunk came to eight shillings and six pence.

12th. I went in the morning, being the fast-day, to St. Clement's church, where I heard Dr. Hascard[b] preach. Then went home and dined. In the afternoon I went to the Park, where I met the Archbishop of Tuam, and went with him to the King's chapel, where we heard Dr. Grove[c] preach. Then we returned to the

[a] William, sixth Lord Blayney, succeeded his brother Henry-Vincent in 1689, and died in 1705. Both brothers suffered sequestration of their estates from King James.

[b] See before, p. 20.

[c] Robert Grove, D.D. chaplain to bishop Henchman, Rector of Wennington, Essex,

Park, and walked with Sir Henry Bingham and Captain Eyre, who gave me an account of the retirement of the Irish forces, and the strength of our fleet. Then I waited on his grace to the Mum-house,[a] and thence to his lodgings. As I returned I met a drunken Jacobite in St. Paul's churchyard, who threatened to beat me for being a clergyman, and make me damn my doctrine; but I came home safe.

13th. I went in the morning to Camberwell, and in the afternoon Dr. Parr and I visited Mr. Bowyer, and at our return I visited Mr. Balloe.

14th. I returned in Mr. Bowyer's coach to London, and met my brother Aldworth in the Park, and dined with him, Captain Torgel, Ensign Moor, Gash, and Mr. Holmes, at the Roebuck in the Haymarket for one shilling. Then we went to the Rummer and spent one shilling more. Then my brother and I went to St. Dunstan's coffee-house, where we heard that Brest was blocked up by our fleet, and then came home early.

15th. I went in the morning by water with my brother to the Old Swan, and then to Mr. Burgh's lodgings, in order to have him bound for us to procure some money for us; we went therefore with him to Thomas Smith, and with both to the Eagle in Bishopsgate Street, where we communicated our design; but it took not. As we returned, my brother told me that the articles of his marriage were taken out of his trunk while he was ill of the small pox. We dined at the Roebuck in the Haymarket with Barry Love and R. Holmes. My brother went to see the result of the coroner's inquest on one Lotter, killed last night in a rencontre by one Babington.

1667; rector of Langham and vicar of Aldham, both in the same county, 1669; rector of St. Andrew Undershaft, 1670; prebendary of Willesden, 1679; archdeacon of Middlesex, 1690; Bishop of Chichester, 1691; died 1696.

[a] A tavern celebrated for *mum*, an ale made of the malt of wheat, the recipe for which will be found in Webster's Dictionary, and several quotations mentioning it in those by Johnson and Richardson. It was a German liquor, and said to have been brought from Brunswick. The Mum-house is not entered in Cunningham's Hand-book for London, edit. 1847.

I visited my sister Matthew at her new lodgings in Bury Street, and thence home. Then Barry Love and I went over to Camberwell.

16th. I preached at Camberwell in the morning on Matthew iii. 2, and Barry Love in the afternoon; after which Mr. Bowyer and Mr. Brooks came and sat with us.

17th. I came to London with Barry Love, and met my brother Aldworth in the Park, and we dined together at the Roebuck for one shilling. The afternoon proving very wet, I came home early.

18th. In the morning I took John Hughs into my service to go with me into Ireland, and, according to appointment, met Barry Love at Shuttleworth's coffee-house. Thence we went by water to the Bridge-foot in Southwark, and dined with Mr. Bowyer and Mr. Arnold,[a] burgesses of that borough, at the King's Head tavern, where we were treated by the burgesses that elected them. This morning I went with Barry Love to wait on the Dean of Canterbury, and got his letter to Mr. England to recommend him to the lecture in Yarmouth: wherefore we resolved to-morrow to attend his coming, and deliver it. We called at Mr. Harris's in St. Paul's churchyard, and took him with us to choose some spirits. Then we went to the tavern near Holborn-bridge, and spent one shilling, and so home.

19th. Barry Love came early to me, and brought me a *drap de Berri* cloak, for which I gave him my black camblet one. Then I visited Dick Malory, and went thence to the Park; where meeting Barry Love and my brother, we dined at the Roebuck for one shilling and two pence. After dinner we went to see Haws Cross home at the Swan near Holborn-bridge, and thence to Captain Ward's, where I bought sp. vin., cinnamon water, orange water, maul water, tincture of cynam., and other drugs, for two guineas. Then we went to Garraway's Coffee-house, to meet the burgesses of Yarmouth; and then to them at the King's Head tavern, where we were kindly received, and treated by Dr. Haws and Dr. Brown,

[a] Anthony Bowyer and John Arnold, esquires.

and Mr. Love had all encouragement given him to go to Yarmouth; and so, appointing to meet next night at the Green Dragon, we came home in a coach.

20th. I went with my brother to the Exchange, where we met the Earl of Orrery, S. Morris, Jasper [a] Morris, C. Old, and J. Hasset;[b] and we went and dined at Pontack's [c] at my expense of five shillings. Then we attended Mr. Howard, who had promised to send us money, but were disappointed. I returned to St. Dunstan's coffee-house, where Barry Love took me into a coach, and carried me to the Green Dragon in Bishopsgate-street, where we met Mr. England, Captain Fuller, and Dr. Haws, and supped with them; after which, recommending Barry Love to the blessing of God, and success in his enterprise,[d] I returned by coach.

[a] From this christian name it would seem that those persons whom the journalist frequently mentions under the spelling of "Morris" were really *Morrices* of the county of Kerry, of whose family Smith, writing in 1749, gives the following account in his History of that county. "This family is descended from John Morrice of Northall in Essex, a place within thirty miles of London, who married Joan Waite, an inheritrix, his estate with his wife's making together £1000 a year old rent. Francis Morrice, the eldest son, together with his father, having spent the said fortune, came into Ireland during Queen Elizabeth's wars, bringing over with him his three brothers, John, Matthew, and Luke, who took a lease of the lands of Urly in the barony of Iraghticonnor, in Kerry, and paid £200 fine for it, and 20s. per annum chiefry. The said Francis, by his wife Jane Talbot, had issue—1. Jasper, who left no children, and 2. Samuel, who by his wife, Mary Raymond, had Joseph, Samuel, Jasper, and Theophilus Morrice. Joseph had no issue; and Samuel, by his wife, Elizabeth Southwell, had the late Samuel Morrice, esq. of Ballybeggan, counsellor-at-law, who married Mrs. Rachel Dyn, and Richard Morris of Finuge, esq. married to Elizabeth, daughter of George Gun, esq."

[b] Hasset is a known contraction for Blennerhasset, a Kerry family, whose pedigree is very fully given in Playfair's Family Antiquity, vol. vii.

[c] Pontack's was a celebrated French eating-house in Abchurch-lane. See several quotations respecting it, from writers varying from 1692 to 1724, in Cunningham's Handbook for London, edit. 1849, p. 667. The present notice is still earlier. De Foe informs us that the name was derived from "the sign of Pontack, a president of the parliament of Bordeaux, from whose name the best French clarets are called so;" and tells us that there, in 1722, "you might bespeak a dinner from four or five shillings a-head to a guinea, or what sum you please." Journey through England, i. 175.

[d] Barry Love (already noticed in p. 3) remained at Yarmouth until his death on the 1st Nov. 1722, æt. 60. His tomb still remains on the west side of St. Nicholas' churchyard, with a lion rampant guardant for his arms.

21st. My brother and I went again with the Earl of Orrery, S. Morris, and J. Hasset to the Exchange, to meet one Mr. Spank, who came to us and missed us. Another meeting on Tuesday next. We dined at the Swan, near the Exchange, for two shillings. Then I returned, and met Mr. Smith, and promised to dine with him on Sunday, and preach for him in the afternoon. I spent the evening with Robert Fitzgerald and Mr. Brooks at the King's Head near Temple Bar, where Mr. Brooks treated.

22nd. I went to the Court of Requests, where I met Mr. Jos. Wilkinson, and engaged him to write that night to a friend that promised him to lend money to such as he should recommend to him. Then I went with my brother, Alan Brodrick, Captain Cross, William Babington, and Mr. Cook, to the King's Head in Panton-street, and dined very well for fifteen pence. After dinner Mr. Cook carried C. Oliver, my brother, and me in a coach towards the city, and set us down in St. Paul's churchyard, where I paid for my trunks two pounds ten shillings, for a hat-case four shillings, and a pair of pouches six shillings. Thence to the upholsterer's, where my bed, quilt, and curtains cost me three pounds seven shillings. Then I bought a case of lancets for five shillings, and we went together to the tavern, where Mr. Patrick and Mr. Harris treated us, and I came home.

23rd. I went in the morning to St. Helen's in Bishopsgate-street, where I heard the Bishop of Killala[a] preach. I dined at Mr. Smith's, and after dinner preached on Ecclesiastes ii. 9, 10. After sermon I went home and sat awhile with the Bishop; then came with Tom Smith to St. Dunstan's Coffee-house, where, meeting J. Davies, we went with him and Mr. Johnson, a bencher of the Temple, to the Golden Fleece in Fleet-street, and spent the evening, treated by them.

[a] Richard Tennison, born at Carrickfergus, co. Cavan, chaplain to Arthur Earl of Essex, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He was promoted to the sees of Killala and Achonry 18th Feb. 1681. He betook himself to England during the troubles in King James's time, and was made minister of St. Helen's, London (where Henry Hesketh, M.A. was then Vicar.) At his departure he was presented by the parishioners with a handsome

24th. I went to the Court of Requests, where I met the Archbishop of Tuam and Bishop of Killala, and was engaged by his grace to dine with him, but, meeting Sir St. John Brodrick and Sir George St. George, we were persuaded to dine all together, which we did at Hell, where I eat the worst dinner since I came to London for one shilling and six pence. After dinner we went all to the Castle in Palace-yard, where I spent six pence; then with the Archbishop I went to the Banqueting-house in Whitehall, and saw the King receive an address from the House of Commons, which he told them he received kindly, and that he doubted not but they would consider the things which he had recommended to them in his Speech, as he hoped that they did not doubt his readiness to hazard his life and all that was dear to him to serve them and the kingdom. Then we returned, and walked some time in the Park, where Captain Cross joined me, and we went home with the Archbishop, and sat awhile. Then, having been promised a horse for my man by Major Palmes, I sent my man to Watford to receive him, with a saddle, bridle, and pair of boots given me by Barry Love, and gave him a letter to the Major, and ten shillings to bear his charges. I also bought a horse for myself of Haws Cross for fifteen pounds, and pawned fifteen broad pieces and paid him. I also bought four coloured handkerchiefs for three shillings and six pence, and lent Denny Muschamp one shilling.

25th. I went to the city by boat with my brother, S. Morris, Mr. Brooks, J. Morris,[a] and Sir John Hasset,[b] who called on me at my lodging, and took me in at Surrey Stairs. We went to the Exchange, expecting some money, by the means of Mr. Spank, but were disappointed. However, meeting Colonel Foulk, Captain Craven, the Earl of Orrery, and Mr. Raynes, we dined together at

piece of plate, which remains in the possession of his family. He was subsequently transferred to Clogher, and from thence to Meath.

[a] Jonas Morris was mayor of Cork 1659 ; but see p. 91.

[b] J. Hasset being twice mentioned before, it is probable this title is a mistake, especially as none such appears at this time in the Blennerhasset pedigree ; see note, p. 91.

Pontack's, for five shillings each. I returned with my brother by Holborn-bridge, and saw my horse, and so came home.

26th. I went to the Court of Requests, where, meeting Mr. England and Captain Fuller, I dined with them and all the members for Norfolk, viz. Sir William Cook[b] and Sir Jacob Astley[c] for the shire, Mr. Blofield[d] and Mr. Bokenham[e] for Norwich, Sir John Turner[f] and Mr. Bedingfield[g] for Lynn, and Sir Francis Guybon[h] for Thetford. After dinner I went with them into the house, where I stayed until the committee for the elections met. Then I came away, and in the Park I met Mr. Brown, and promised to use my interest with the Archbishop to get him to be chaplain to Sir George St. George, and so came home.

27th. In the morning early I was visited by Mrs. Foulk, on whose account and Mrs. Ducloe's I went to the Mercers' hall, and dined with the commissioners at the tavern opposite for one shilling. I received two pounds for Mr. Coulthurst,[i] two pounds for Mrs. Anne Foulke, and two for Mr. William Hull, clerk. Then I went with my brother, Standish Hartstonge, and Haws Cross to the Sun at the back of the Royal Exchange, and spent one shilling. After which I came home, and wrote a letter to Barry Love, and then went and met the Archbishop in the Park, and engaged him to speak

[b] Sir William Cook, before noticed in p. 57.

[c] Sir Jacob Astley, the first baronet, created 1660, died 1729.

[d] Thomas Blofield, esq. an alderman of the city, first elected to parliament in 1688, and afterwards to four other parliaments.

[e] Hugh Bokenham, elected only in 1690, and died before the end of the same parliament.

[f] Sir John Turner, Knt. was M.P. for Lynn in seven parliaments, from 1685 to 1701 inclusive.

[g] Daniel Bedingfield, esq. was elected only to the parliament of 1690.

[h] Sir Francis Guybon, Knt. elected for Thetford in 1688, and again in 1690.

[i] Probably Nicholas Colthurst, esq. of Ballyally in the county of Cork, who married Penelope, daughter (by his last wife) of Sir John Topham, elsewhere mentioned in this Journal, and had two daughters, who carried his estates by marriage into the families of Bateman of Kerry and Dunscombe of Cork. His brother John Colthurst married the heiress of Conway of Kerry, and had a son, created a Baronet in 1744.

in Mr. Brown's behalf to Sir George St. George, and so came home.

28th. I met my brother at the coffee-house, and went with him to the Court of Requests. Then we returned, and went with Mr. Horace Townsend[a] and P. Crosby[b] to the Roebuck in the Haymarket, and dined for eight pence. After dinner we had a famous bout of wrestling between Danter, a shoemaker of Ireland, and one Burton, a printer, and I won a bottle of wine on the latter's head; after which I sat with Alan Brodrick and some others, and spent eight pence. Then coming home, I was invited to the Swan in the Strand, and treated by Sir John Vowell.[c]

[a] Horace was the name of one of the sons of Colonel Richard Townsend, who in 1648, with Colonel Doyley, attempted, without their general Lord Inchiquin's consent, to betray the towns of Munster to the English parliament for arrears of pay, but was imprisoned by Lord Inchiquin. Nevertheless one of his sons was named Bryen, probably in respect to that Lord. This Bryen's descendants are a flourishing family in the county of Cork, in several branches. His younger son John married a daughter of Colonel Barry by Susan daughter of John Townsend (eldest son of Colonel Richard) and his wife Katharine, daughter of the second Earl of Barrymore, and, this earldom being extinct, the descendants of the above John Townsend claim the feodal barony of Barry, created by writ of summons in 1490. But the descent of it was very loose and arbitrary. John Lord Barry, in 1556, entailed his estates on James, styled Baryroe, a distant relation, and whose father was thought to have been illegitimate, passing over several elder subsisting branches, even of the male line; and the Crown, without questioning the right, continued the writs of summons to James and his descendants. David, son and successor to this James, obtained a release from Margaret, daughter to James Muirtagh Barry, and wife of William Shaine Mac Cotter of Ballycopnier, of the inheritance of her father as Barrymoyle, or bald Barry, (a nick-name derived from an ancestor William Lord Barry, who was bald), and another release of the same from Ellen, daughter of John Barry, and wife of Magner, from which it would seem that females might even then have been heirs general. However, even in that case, a new barony must have been created in James Barry, which would vest in the Townsends, if legitimately descended; but this is not certain, for it is said that Colonel Barry, when he married Susan Townsend, had another wife, Mary Anselme, living in England. (As to the Barrys see Lodge and Harl. MS. 1425).

[b] The Crosbies were a Kerry family of note, and not long since were peers by the title of Brandon, now extinct.

[c] The family of Hooker, alias Vowell, which produced the celebrated author of "Ecclesiastical Polity," had branches which called themselves Vowell only: some were settled in the county of Cork. A Reverend William Vowell married a sister of General Sir Eyre Coote, K.B., mentioned in a former note.

29th. I went in the morning to the Crown in Bishopsgate-street, to Mr. Wilkinson, about money, but to no purpose. On my return I called at Major Palmes's lodging, but he was gone out. Then I went to the coffee-house, and then to the Court of Requests; and then with my brother, Haws Cross, and R. Gillman[a] to the Roebuck, where I dined for one shilling; and then bought five yards of flannel for sheets for nine shillings and six pence, and thirteen yards of calico for three shirts for ten shillings, also a purse for one shilling; and, having given my brother instructions about meeting George Rogers, I went to Camberwell, and stayed there all night.

30th. I preached in the morning at Camberwell on Psalm cxix. 71. In the afternoon I heard Mr. Balloe preach. After sermon I went to Mr. Rogers, and, having supped, took leave, and so returned to Dr. Parr's.

31st. I came in the morning to London, and went directly to Major Palmes's lodging, but he was gone out; so, returning to my own, I emptied my pockets. Then, going to the Park, I met my brother, and went with him to the Exchange, to meet Mr. Cook of Youghal, who promised to furnish him with money, but did not. With the Earl of Orrery, S. Morris, and T. Hasset, I dined at the Dolphin in Lombard-street for ten pence. We returned to the Park by water; and in the evening supped at the Green Dragon in York-buildings, and spent three pence, and so came home much afflicted with a cold and sore throat.

APRIL 1st. I went in the morning to wait on Major Palmes, and he told me that my commission was drawn and ready for the King's hand, that we should march in the beginning of next week at furthest, and advised me to get ready. I then waited on the Lord Blessington, and promised to call on him again for a letter to his father.[b] Thence I went to the Lady Topham,[c] and so home, where

[a] Robert Gillman was younger brother of John Gillman, great-grandfather of Sir John St. Leger Gillman, created a Baronet in 1799. This title is extinct. Robert died without issue.

[b] The archbishop of Armagh: see note before, p. 60.

[c] The wife of Sir John Topham (before, p. 55). Sir John was twice married; his last

I spent the rest of the morning in putting up my things. I dined at home, and after dinner went and bought a bear's skin for thirty-five shillings, a hammer and a padlock for two shillings, and then went to the carrier's, and gave orders for my things to be carried to Chester. Then, going to the Park, I met Haws Cross, and came with him to the Gun within Temple-bar, where I spent three pence, and so came home.

2nd. I went with Haws Cross, who came early to my lodging, to wait on the Earl of Cork, but he was gone abroad; wherefore we went to the Park, and then to the Court of Requests, where we met the Archbishop of Tuam, who took me with him to the city by water, and we dined with Sir H. Bingham[a] and his Lady at Mr. Frederick's,[b] and were treated very sumptuously. After dinner we were some time diverted by viewing some very fine Indian screens of great value. Then we returned by water, and in the Park I met my brother and sister Matthew, with whom I conferred a while, and then went to the coffee-house; and then with my brother Aldworth, T. Gash, and Mr. Brooks, I went to York-buildings, and spent the evening at the expense of three pence. The parliament voted to supply his Majesty with one million two hundred thousand pounds, but resolved not yet how to raise it. The Danes are almost all in Ireland, which so disheartened the Irish that King James issued a proclamation that no man should report that they were landed, on pain of death.

3rd. I went in the morning to wait on the Earl of Burlington, and received his commands for Ireland. Then I went to my brother, and with him into the city, having at Nott's bought this book and a case for sermons for three shillings. We went to the

wife was possibly sister of Sir Patrick Dunn, founder of Dunn's Hospital in Dublin, for Sir John in his will, dated in 1696, and proved in 1700, calls Sir Patrick Dunn his brother-in-law.

[a] Sir Henry Bingham, third Baronet. His brother Sir George, fourth Baronet, was ancestor of the Earls of Lucan and Lord Clanmorris.

[b] Probably the family of Sir John Frederick, Knt. Lord Mayor of London in 1662, whose grandson was created a Baronet in 1723.

Mercers' Hall, where I served Mrs. Ducloe and other friends. Then we went to the Exchange, where, meeting S. Morris, R. Fitzgerald, Mr. Windham, and another gentleman, we went and dined near the Swan in Exchange-alley. After dinner I spoke to Frank Curry, to procure fifty pounds for me. Then came to Whitehall by water, and then to the Lady Mary Boyle, then to my sister Matthew. At seven of the clock I met Haws Cross, Tom Smith, R. Burgh, and Mr. Gough at St. Dunstan's Coffee-house. Then we went to the Gun, and spent five pence. At my return Mr. Gough promised to endeavour to procure one hundred and fifty pounds for my brother and me on Irish security; if not, at least to get me fifty pounds if Captain Bradshaw would engage for it.

4th. Mr. Cross came to me early, and I went with him to Shuttleworth's to meet my brother Aldworth, but he was gone to Wandsworth. I returned therefore to meet Mr. Gough, but he was also gone abroad. I went then to see my horse, and thence to the Court of Requests; where meeting Mr. England, he told me that Captain Symonds and Mr. Fowle were in town,[a] and soon after they came thither, and we appointed to dine together to-morrow at the King's Arms in Lombard-street. In the interim I dined with Captain Symonds and Mr. Fowle at the Roebuck in the Haymarket for one shilling and four pence. Then I went to the Park, and then to St. Dunstan's Coffee-house, where I met Mr. Gough, and he promised next evening to give me an account of his negociation; and so with Haws Cross, Tom Smith, and Dive Downs[b] I went to the Gun near the Temple, and spent six pence, where Haws Cross made his will.

5th. About eleven of the clock I went and visited Tom Smith

[a] Three of his Yarmouth friends, already noticed.

[b] Dive Downs (ancestor of the present Lord Downes), afterwards Bishop of Cork and Ross, in 1699. He was born at Thornby in Northamptonshire; educated at Trin. Coll. Dublin, of which he afterwards became a Fellow. He left behind him an "Itinerary through the diocese of Cork and Ross," containing much curious information, which was formerly preserved in the Registry of Cork, but is now among the MSS. in Trinity College. He died at Dublin, Nov. 13, 1709, and was buried at St. Andrew's.

and his wife, taking leave. Then I went to the Exchange, and thence to the King's Arms in Lombard-street, where I dined with Mr. England, Captain Fuller, Captain Symonds, Mr. Fowle, and Mr. Bendish, on a piece of cod, &c. for one shilling, and then were spent several tokens sent in from Yarmouth. After dinner I went to St. Dunstan's Coffee-house to meet Mr. Gough, but he was not coming, and I went home.

6th. In the morning I preached at St. Giles's church on 2 Cor. v. 20. I dined at Dr. Sharp's,[a] and after dinner went and heard him preach at the chapel of Whitehall. In the evening I went to the Park, and, meeting my brother, J. Hasset, and Haws Cross, I told them I could procure money from Captain Fuller at fifty per cent. on the reduction of Ireland. They engaged me to attempt it for them; so we went and supped at the Royal Oak in Essex-street for six pence, and so came home.

7th. In the morning I met my brother, J. Hasset, S. Morris, and Haws Cross at the coffee-house, and had another conference with them about the money; and they desired me to get, if I could, one hundred pounds for my brother, one hundred pounds for J. Hasset, one hundred pounds for S. Morris, and fifty pounds for Haws Cross; which I undertook, resolving also to have fifty pounds for myself; wherefore I sent a note into the House of Commons to Captain Fuller, and he came out to me, and appointed us to draw an abstract of our proposals, and to meet him at Garraway's Coffee-house in the evening. We dined at the Roebuck for one shilling each, and then I drew up our proposals of fifty per cent. Then my brother and I went to the Swan near Holborn-bridge, and, he borrowing a mare there, we rode out into Hyde-park, where I spent one shilling and six pence. At our return we went to the coffee-house, to meet our friends, who called on me at the stairs, and so we went by water to the city. As appointed, we met Captain Fuller, and went to the

[a] The Dean of Canterbury. He was at this time Rector of St. Giles's-in-the-Fields, which he held from the 3d Jan. 1675, until his promotion to the archbishopric of York in 1691.

Swan in Exchange Alley, where I gave Captain Fuller the proposals, and, there being five Yarmouth men in company, and five Irish, we were treated, and so came home in a coach for six pence.

8th. I went to the apothecary's to get an electuary for my cough, and then through the Park and to the Court of Requests, where meeting the Earl of Orrery, my brother, Sam Morris, and John Hasset, we dined in Hell[a] for seven pence. Then I waited the rising of the house, and went into the Hall with Captain Fuller, who accepted our proposal, and promised me the money, and ordered me to draw a bond and judgment for the payment of six hundred pounds at Dr. Hawes's house in Wood-street, within a month after the King and Queen were in possession of Dublin and Cork, and give it him in the evening to peruse, which I promised. Then I returned to the coffee-house, and, having drawn the bond, &c., I shewed it to my friends; after which Mr. Pyne called my brother, and made proposal of a wife to him, of a wife with two thousand pounds on the nail, which he communicated to me immediately, and I desired him to consider of it. I went then to the Green Dragon in Bishopsgate-street, and visited Mr. Ellys of Yarmouth, and stayed with him until Mrs. Fuller came to town in the Yarmouth coach. I stayed awhile with her and the captain. Then she went to her lodging over against St. Alban's church in Wood-street, and the captain went with Mr. Ellys and me to the coffee-house, where I gave him the draught of the bond, and, meeting Mr. England, went to the Swan in Exchange-alley, and Mr. England treated. I wrote to Barry Love.

9th. About eight in the morning I went to Westminster-hall, where about nine I met with Captain Fuller. We went to the coffee-house with Mr. England and Mr. Baker, an attorney, whom we appointed to engross the bond and warrant, and all to meet to-morrow at Jonathan's coffee-house at seven o'clock to perfect all things. Going thence into the Court of Requests, I met my friends and gave them an account of what was done. Then we went and dined

[a] See before, p. 13.

at the Roebuck in the Haymarket for one shilling. After dinner I visited the Lady Mary Boyle and my sister Matthew. Then at the coffee-house meeting Haws Cross and Mr. Brooks, we went to the Gun within Temple-bar, and there I spent six pence.

10th. Very early all my companions came to my lodging, whence I went with them to Jonathan's coffee-house,[a] where Captain Fuller coming to us, we perfected the bond of one thousand two hundred pounds, for the payment of six hundred pounds to him, within a month after King William and Queen Mary are in actual possession of Dublin and Cork; and then we went to Mr. Wiggins's house at the Three Horse Shoes in Gracechurch-street, where we received four hundred pounds; my brother one hundred pounds, John Hassett one hundred pounds, Sam Morris one hundred pounds, and Haws Cross fifty pounds, and I fifty pounds. I came home in a coach with John Hassett and Sam Morris, and there I dined. After dinner I went to the park, and as I returned met them, and went with them to the Rummer in Charing-cross, where we treated Captain Fuller, Mr. England, Captain Symonds and Mr. Fowle, at the expense of one shilling and three pence each. I went then to St. Dunstan's coffee-house and thence home.

11th. I went about ten o'clock to the Park, and so to Westminster, where meeting my brother, John Hassett, and Sam Morris, they invited me to dine at Pontack's, where they treated me at the three-shilling ordinary; after which I gave them a bottle at my expense of one shilling and six pence. The Earl of Orrery, Mr. Brooks, and Ansloe were of our company. After dinner they rode out into Hyde Park, and I returning home, met Tom Smith, who went with me home, and I lent him all Dr. Barrow's Works, being four folios, and Crellius's Works,[b] being one volume folio. Then

[a] In Change-alley, Cornhill; described in the Tatler, No. 38, "as the general meet for Stock-jobbers," and also mentioned in the same capacity in the first number of the Spectator.

[b] John Crellius, a celebrated Socinian writer. His theological works form a considerable part of the work of the "Fratres Poloni." "Omnia Opera Irenop. 1656," 4 tom. fol.

I went to Dr. Hawes's house in Wood-street, and waited on Mrs. Fuller; and thence came home.

12th. I went in the morning to wait on the Archbishop of Tuam, and was engaged to dine there. After dinner I came home to meet John Hassett, who promised to call on me to buy a perriwig. In the evening I went to Garraway's[a] coffee-house, where I met Mr. England, Captain Fuller, and Dr. Hawes, with Mr. Fowle. I went with them to the Swan in that alley, where I treated them, at the expense of four shillings.

13th. In the morning I went to St. Clement's to hear Dr. Hascard, and dined at home with Major Glyn, Mr. Norely, and Mr. Stawell. In the afternoon I preached at St. Mary Aldermanbury for the Archbishop of Tuam on 2 Cor. v. 20. After prayer I visited Mrs. Fuller, and then, going to the Park, met my brother and Sam Morris. I went with them to Locket's,[b] where the Earl of Orrery came to us, and we supped at the expense of two shillings and two pence each.

14th. My brother came to me in the morning, and I went with him and bought a carbine, a sword, a bayonet, a hoose holster cap, and furniture, &c. Then we came to Shuttleworth's coffee-house,[c] where we met the Earl of Orrery, John Hassett, Sam. Morris, Charles Odell, and Brooks, and dined together at the Blue Posts, Haymarket. After dinner I went with the earl and John Hassett into the Strand, to buy a sword and other arms; and then I took my horse and rode out as far as Chelsea, desiring my brother's company, but he was gone before me, and I could not meet him. After

[a] Garraway's Coffee-house in Exchange-alley, whose reputation has survived to our own day as a place of business as well as recreation, was established by Thomas Garway before the Restoration. See Cunningham's Hand-book for London.

[b] A famous ordinary, on the site of Drummond's banking-house at Charing-cross. It was named from Adam Locket, who was there in 1674; his successor, in or before 1688, was Edward Locket. Strype in 1720 describes it as "a house of entertainment much frequented by gentry." See many passages cited in Cunningham's Hand-book.

[c] Shuttleworth's is not mentioned by Cunningham.

I came home Mr. Wilkinson came to see me, and we went to the Swan in the Strand, where I spent two shillings at the club.

15th. I stayed, and drew up five draughts of an instrument setting forth the method how the six hundred pounds borrowed of Captain Fuller is to be paid, and obliging each person to pay his share. Then, going towards the city, I met Captain Fuller, and proposed to him the lending more money to Captain Phillips, but he was not willing. Then I went to the coffee-house, and then to Camberwell, where I dined. In the evening took leave of Dr. Parr and Mr. Bowyer; then returned to Shuttleworth's, where I met Haws Cross, and went with him to the inn near Temple-bar, where we spent the evening.

16th. Being the fast-day, I went in the afternoon to the coffee-house, where meeting the Earl of Orrery, John Hassett, Sam. Morris, and my brother, we went by water to the Salutation tavern near Billingsgate, where we supped on fish at my expense of four shillings and six pence. Then my brother and I went and took leave of Mr. Burgh and Tom Smith and their wives, and so came home in a coach.

17th. In the morning I took leave of the Archbishop, &c., and dined at the Blue Posts in the Haymarket,[a] with my brother, Thomas Evans, and Alan Brodrick, A. Power, and J. Wilkinson, with Serjeant Wilkinson, when my brother and I treated at seven shillings and six pence each. Then I visited the rest of my friends, paid for my brother three pounds ten shillings to my cousin Francis, being half of his note. Then I went to the Swan in Holborn-bridge, and paid for my horse one pound sixteen shillings. Then at the Three Tuns treated my friends for three shillings and six pence, and at six o'clock took horse and went to Barnet. Haws Cross went with us, and there we overtook the Earl of Orrery, and spent five shillings.

18th. In the morning, about eight o'clock, we set out from Barnet, and came twenty miles by noon to (*blank*), where it cost me four shillings.

[a] Mentioned in Bishop Cartwright's Diary, under the 4th Oct. 1686.

19th. We rode in the morning to Daventry, where we dined, and I spent three shillings and six pence. In the afternoon we came to Coventry, but, the earl's luggage horse falling lame by the way, we were forced to leave him behind six miles until to-morrow.

20th. In the morning I went to the great church, which is fifty paces broad and ninety long. There I heard Mr. Fox preach, and received the sacrament from him. In the afternoon I preached on Luke i. 28, and after prayers went to see the cross, which is a very rich and glorious structure, having all the Kings of England in effigy round it, with some other images. Near the top, at the gate end,[a] stands the image of an old man looking out of the window, being kept in memory of a fellow who peeped out there when the queen rode naked through the town. Then we all went to the Three Tuns to drink some Nottingham ale, and thence into the Park, which is a fine outlet from the town, where a long walk is well laid out with two rows of ash trees, but most of the trees are gone; however, both the town and country near afford a very pleasing prospect from it. There were several ladies, some walking and some in coaches, among which in particular a daughter of Sir Orlando Bridgman's,[b] with whom the earl was extremely taken, to our great diversion.

21st. Being the fair day at Coventry, we were saluted in the morning by a noise of hautboys, to which the earl gave a crown and

[a] *i. e.* at the end of the street called Broad Gate. The figure now called Peeping Tom, and connected with the well-known legend of Lady Godiva, is of wood, and supposed to have once been a figure of Saint George.

[b] Sir Orlando Bridgman, the Lord Keeper, who died in 1673, had a very ancient house in Little Park-street, Coventry, of which an engraving was given in the Gentleman's Magazine for March 1804. He left his family (since Earls of Bradford), seated at Castle Bromwich, in the county of Warwick. By his second marriage he had issue Sir Orlando Bridgman, of Ridley, in the county of Chester, created a Baronet in 1673, who had two daughters; Penelope, married to Thomas Newport, Lord Torrington, and Charlotte, married to Richard Sims, esq. of Blackheath. One of these may have been the beauty mentioned in the text. Their brother Sir Orlando the second Baronet was M.P. for Coventry in 1705—1710; he was drowned in the Thames in 1738.

Captain Aldworth two shillings and six pence. After breakfast I paid fourteen shillings and six pence for my reckoning. We set out. At six miles' end we came to Sir Clement Fisher's hall,[a] which is a sweet seat, near the road, with a park on the other side, with a fair lodge, and an avenue of fir-trees to the hall. Two miles further we came to Coleshill, a little village, and three miles beyond that is Wishaw, where Sir Andrew Hacket[b] has a very fine house. About three in the afternoon we came to Lichfield. Here is a very fine cathedral church, with the greatest abundance of imagery work that I ever saw, but most of them defaced in the great troubles, and their heads broken off. It has two choirs, one whereof is daily used, and in the other there is a sermon on every Wednesday in term time. All is very beautiful and well adorned. The church is built in the form of a cross, in the centre whereof stands the great tower, with a ring of bells and a very fine steeple, and at the west end there are two pinnacles almost as high as it, and the gate is between them. The bishop's palace is also fine, being new built by order from the archbishop, the bishop[c] being under suspension. The close is united to the deanery by a fair bridge, and by reason of a large lake that is between them it seems to be a little town of itself. Here we stayed all night at the White Swan, having rode but twenty miles this day.

22nd. In the morning it cost me seven shillings, besides ten shillings I lost last night at inn-and-inn. We took horse about nine, and at four miles end came to a little village called Brereton, a mile beyond which is another with a fair church called Rugeley. Here the parson was sitting in the church-yard waiting for his people. Two miles further we crossed a large river[d] over Wolseley-bridge, where Sir George Wolseley lives in a fair house with fine

[a] At Packington.

[b] Eldest son of John Hacket, bishop of Lichfield and Coventry. He died in 1709: see his epitaph in Dugdale's Warwickshire, by Thomas, ii. 936.

[c] Thomas Wood, consecrated 1671, died 1692.

[d] The Trent.

gardens, but a very ill avenue to it. A little over the bridge stands Colwich church, and some little houses thatched and mean. At a mile from hence we came to Haywood, near which, in the bottom, the Earl of Dorset has a seat.[a] Then leaving Ingestre, a very fine lovely seat where Mr. Chetwynd[b] lives, about an half a mile on the left hand, we came to the Salt-houses. There we overtook twenty-five of the king's waggons bound to Chester, and that night to Stone in Staffordshire. About two miles beyond this we passed through a small village called Sandon, where there is a very fair inn, and near it a warren, where my brother stayed some time, in hope to have shot some conies; and about one o'clock we came to Stone aforesaid, where we dined and baited our horses. After dinner we took horse again, and at a mile's end passed by a place called Meaford. Four miles further is Stapleford; and then two miles further we passed through a town called Sideway; and three miles thence we came to Woore, where we stayed that night.

23rd. We paid five shillings at Woore, and took horse about eight o'clock, and after riding two miles passed by a stately and

[a] This must surely mean Tixall, the seat of Lord Aston.

[b] Walter Chetwynd, esq. He died in 1692, and was succeeded by his cousin-german, John Chetwynd, whose son was created a peer of Ireland in 1717. Genealogists begin the pedigree with Adam de Chetwynd, living in the 13th century, who, says Dugdale, was of such distinction in those early times, as to marry Agnes, daughter of John Lord Lovel, Baron of Dockinges. But in the Heralds' Visitation (Harl. MS. 6128), this Adam is called "Alanus," and his son is called "John Chetwynd, fil's Alani, sans date," from which it is evident that the father's name Alanus was conjectured from the mention of the son in a deed without date. But it would seem rather that Fitzalan was the original name of the family, and that this branch took the name of Chetwynd from that of the lands given to a younger son, for in *Testa de Neville* the above John de Chetwind is mentioned as holding two knight's fees in Chetwind, of the Barony of John Fitzalan (*J. fil' Alani*), who was afterwards Earl of Arundel. We may take this opportunity of correcting another part of the published pedigree, which tells us that Sir Philip de Chetwynd married the widow of Lord Ferrers, and daughter of Thomas de la Roche, and died having had a son, William, ancestor of the present noble family. It is evident, however, from the above Visitation, that the compiler of it had before him an inquisition taken on the death of the mother of Sir Philip, who died before her, and by this it was found that Humphry Hextall, her cousin, was her heir-at-law, so that her son Sir Philip could not have left issue.

pleasant seat called Doddington-hall, belonging to Sir Thomas Delves. Two miles further we crossed over the Trent at Hawbeck-bridge. Five miles thence we came to Nantwich, where we made a stop, and drank each a pint of sack. About a mile beyond the town we passed by Acton church, where I met Wright of Cork, watch-maker, attending a corpse. At five miles further we passed by Beeston-castle, about one mile from us on the left hand. It seems by its situation impregnable, being seated on a very high inaccessible rock, and yet we were assured that there is good water in it. Four miles beyond this we passed through a little town called Tarporley, where my brother and the earl shot twelve goslings, which occasioned our riding through the town without stopping. Four miles further, within two miles of Chester, is a pretty place called Christleton, by which we passed, and came to Chester about five o'clock. At our coming we were severely put to, to get entertainment, and, had not the earl got a billet from his colonel at the Golden Lion, we must have stayed in the streets. Here we got into a stable very ill accommodated, and a dog-hole of a lodging ten times worse. My brother and I lay in a bed not five feet long nor four broad, under a pair of stairs, being so small that we could not both go in together, but one was forced to stay in the earl's room while the other went to bed. I slept sound however, and resolved to go with all speed to my quarters. I went in the morning to view the city, and after that, meeting Mr. Dawson, he caused my brother to wait on Lieut.-Colonel Ross, who received him very kindly and promised to serve him. Then I went and got my trunks, &c. that came down in the waggon, and paid thirty shillings for their carriage. I dined at our lodgings with Lieut.-Colonel Ross, Mr. Dawson, Ensign Raymond, and my brother; and it cost me two shillings and two pence for the night before. Immediately after dinner I put on my gown, and then my landlady assigned me a better chamber. I then waited on the Countess of Ardglass,[a] and as I came thence, meeting

[a] Honora, fourth daughter of Michael Boyle, archbishop of Armagh, and sister to Murrough created Viscount Blesinton (see p. 60), was married first to Thomas Crom-

Jack Travers, I went with him to wait upon his wife. In the evening Mr. Raymond, Dr. Jones, and some other gentlemen of Ireland whom I met at the coffee-house, carried me to Bell's house, near the East Gate, where I drank delicious ale, and spent the evening.

25th. I went not abroad until it was almost noon, and, having paid two or three visits, returned to dinner, at the expense of two shillings; after which I went to prayers at the cathedral, and thence with Jack Travers and Charles Whillington I took an elegant walk by the river's side towards Eaton-hall, belonging to Sir Thomas Grosvenor, near which stands a pretty church called Eccleston, and some few houses about it. On our return we spent our evening at the Bell.

26th. I went to and fro in the morning with my brother, to buy necessaries for the journey. We dined at our lodging, and after dinner they all grew very busy in sending away their things to Hoylake, where lay our recruits of horse, being four hundred, and the Nassau and Brandenburg regiments. In the evening my brother and I visited the Countess of Ardglass, and in the gate-house prisoners that were taken coming in a boat from Youghal to Wexford, one whereof, Lieutenant Draycourt, told me that he saw my wife within this month at Cork, and that she, my lady Travers, and my brother John, and many other friends, were all well. Then I carried my brother to see Eaton-hall, which is a very noble house, square and very regular, with many fine walks and trees planted around it, but all new work. At our return he was tired; and, meeting Jack Travers, we went to Bell's and spent the evening.

27th. In the morning all our sparks were in a great hurry, the

well, Earl of Ardglass, who died without issue in 1684, when his peerage became extinct; secondly, to Francis Cuffe, esq. (son and heir of Sir James Cuffe, knt. of Ballinrobe, county of Mayo), M.P. for the county of Mayo, who died in 1694; and thirdly, to Captain Thomas Burdett, who was afterwards created a Baronet and died in 1697. Lodge's Peerage of Ireland, by Archdall, i. 148, iii. 380.

wind presenting fair, so that I was forced to leave them and go to church, taking leave at ten o'clock. I went to St. Peter's, where Mr. Thompson preached. I returned to dinner with several officers of Colonel Cutts's regiment, and all cost me but one shilling. In the afternoon I preached on Proverbs, iii. 17, and then went home with Mr. Thompson, where the churchwardens treated me to a bottle of sack. Then Jack Travers and I visited the Lady Ardglass, and thence walked round a place called the Rood Eye, and so I came home and saw my horse fed.

28th. I spent at Chester without any remark.

29th. In the morning I went to the coffee-house, and there met Major Palmes and Captain South, who appointed me to get my things ready to send away on Friday morning. I dined with the Countess of Ardglass, and in the afternoon went to them and Frank Burton, and then returning home I saw my horse fed, and, Jack Travers coming to me, we spent the evening at my own lodging.

May 1. I preached this morning at the cathedral on Psalm cxxxiii. 1, and dined with Jack Travers. After dinner I walked to Christleton with him and his wife, and Charles Delaune and his wife. At my return I put up my clothes, and put on his sword again, and so went to the coffee-house, where, meeting Captain South and Frank Burton, they came with me to my lodging, where I treated them to two bottles of cider and a pint of canary. Then I went and paid Jack Travers eleven shillings for my brother, all which he laid out for two shirts for him; and, going thence to the Hope and Anchor, I supped with Sir William Russell, Major Palmes, Captain South, Captain Francis Hughes, and Frank Burton,[a] and about eleven o'clock came home to my lodging.

2nd and 3rd, I spent in Chester. In the afternoon I put my trunks, bed, saddle, and hat-case, on board Mr. Thompson's boat, and sent them to Hoylake, where they were shipped off with the

[a] His descendants bear the name of Conyngham, with the title of Marquess. His brother Benjamin was ancestor of the Burtons of Burton Hall, in the county of Carlow, and of the Baronets of this name.

Major's things. I dined at the Pied Bull, and was treated by Frank Burton.

4th. In the morning, Mr. Whittingham having provided me a gown and cassock, I preached for him at St. Mary's on John xv. 14. I dined at Mr. Wright's, who is minister of that parish, in company with Dr. Rowe, whom I heard preach there in the afternoon. After sermon I went with Dean Synge[a] to visit my cousin Delaune,[b] and thence to my major, from whom I returned early; and, meeting Mr. Whittingham, I walked with him to see the barrelled well, and some way beyond it to the water side; then returned to my lodging, where we spent the evening.

5th. In the morning Major Palmes sent to me desiring my company to Wrexham, whereupon I paid off my quarters, twelve shillings for my horse, and twelve shillings for myself, and then took horse and rode with him, Sir William Russell, and Frank Burton. About three miles from Chester we passed through a little town called Pulford, where there is a small slated church and a steeple with bells. About two miles further we passed a fair bridge over a small river, at a place called Martagh, near which Sir John Trevor has a pretty seat. About two miles beyond this stands Sir Griffith Jeffreys's house near the road, the place where the Lord Chancellor Jeffreys his uncle was born, and so about noon we came to Wrexham; it is a pretty town and one of the chief in Denbighshire, the assizes being kept there. The church is very decent and well leaded, and the steeple is one of the finest in the kingdom. We alighted at the Golden Lion, and, having taken a few oysters, walked out to see the town, where we met the Bishop of Raphoe,[c] Dean Loyd,[d] and

[a] Dr. Samuel Synge, elder brother to Dr. Edward Synge, Archbishop of Tuam. He was Dean of Kildare, and married Margaret Boyle, younger sister to the Countess of Ardglass, noticed in p. 107.

[b] Through the Journalist's wife, whose mother's aunt, Alice Boyle, married Henry Delaune, esq. who died at the siege of Lostwithiel in Cornwall.

[c] William Smith, D.D., consecrated Bishop of Raphoe, 1681; translated to Kilmore and Ardagh 5 April 1693.

[d] William Loyd, born at Penheelis in the Island of Anglesey. In 1685 he was made

Dr. Brown.[a] We took the dean and doctor with us to dinner, excusing ourselves from not dining with the bishop, who invited us. After dinner we visited Dean Loyd, and sat some hours at his house, and, the evening being very wet, we came home[b] wet and dirty. As soon as I got off my boots I visited my cousin Travers, but her husband was not yet returned from the country, whither he went on Sunday last; and so returned home.

6th. In the morning we took horse for Hoylake, and, passing by Neston, we came there about one o'clock. At our coming we found the commissary at the parson's at dinner with Count Scravenmore, where we waited on him and got an order for a ship to carry eighteen horses and twenty-three men. Then we dined at one Barker's, where it cost us each two shillings, and in the evening we went to a farmer's house, where Frank Burton and I lay together. The surgeon being of our quarters, we supped at the Major's quarters about a quarter of a mile from us, and parted in the evening, with a resolution to be on board at nine in the morning, but the Major's tumbril having a wheel broken within two miles of Chester, it gave us some trouble.

7th. In the morning we breakfasted at our quarters, and paid for ourselves and horses three shillings each. Then about nine o'clock came on board, and at eleven shipped our horses, all but the Major's carriage, which was not yet come up. The Major and I walked a mile on the strand, and went into two islands in the bay, and then came on board, all the rest of our company being on board another ship, drinking; they all came to us in the evening, and we lay on board all night.

8th. Sir William Russell, Frank Burton and I went on shore to a French suttler's, and at our return the Major's tumbril came up. In the afternoon we shipped it, and came down to the roads' mouth, where we lay at anchor all night.

Dean of Achonry and Precentor of Killala, and in Feb. 28, 1690, he was promoted to the same sees.

[a] Probably Dr. Peter Brown, afterwards Bishop of Cork and Ross.

[b] *i. e.* to Chester.

9th. In the morning we set sail; the wind being E.N.E., and steered N.W. by N.; we had but little wind, and got not out of sight of Wales all day.

10th. We came up with the Isle of Man in the morning early, and, the wind blowing fresh, soon passed by it; then came in sight of the Mull of Galloway in Scotland, and the hills nigh Carlingford in Ireland, and about eleven at night came on shore at the White-house.

11th. About two in the morning, the tide being out, we landed and unshipped our horses and rode to Belfast, where having refreshed ourselves a little, we went to Colonel Cutts' quarters, but, he being at Lisburn to wait on the General, I went and dined with Captain South. In the afternoon we went again to Malone, and there met an order to march towards Armagh, in order to besiege Charlemont to-morrow; but in the evening our Lieutenant-Colonel assured us that he had gotten us two days' respite. He received me very kindly, and assigned me quarters here; Captain Lieutenant Neville was before, and so we lay together this night.

12th. I went with the Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, and several other officers to Belfast, where we dined at Mr. Rook's at my expense of five shillings and six pence. Then I saw Captain Barrow, and received an account from him of the capitulation for the surrender of Charlemont,[a] which I sent to the Archbishop of Tuam and Alan Brodrick, as also of the defeat of the Highlanders by John Levingston, at Inverness. In the evening we returned, and I had my quarters to myself entirely.

13th. The Colonel went to Lisburn to wait on the General about our marching, and all the day was spent in dividing our horses,

[a] Charlemont was a strong castle erected in the year 1602, by Charles Blount, Lord Mountjoy, Deputy of Ireland, with a view to keep in check the Earl of Tyrone, who resided at Dungannon, within a few miles of it. Schomberg at first considered it impregnable. It was commanded by Teig O'Regan, an old officer, who, when summoned to surrender, replied, "The old knave Schomberg shall not have this castle." It was subsequently reduced by Caillemote, a French officer.

furniture, clothes, &c., that came with us from London. I went to dinner with the Major to his quarters at the widow Webb's. It is a pretty seat near the Lagan's side, two miles and a half from Belfast, and very well improved in all things but the house. The widow is a well-humoured woman, but not handsome, but they say very rich. In the evening I visited the Colonel on his return, and supped with him.

14th. This morning Charlemont was surrendered, and our Colonel, with several of the officers, dined with the Major; I was invited to be one. As we walked, I desired the Colonel to muster my servant in his troop, but he very unkindly refused it, whereupon Captain South freely offered to take him into his, which I gratefully accepted. After dinner we all went to Belfast, to wait on Brigadier Stewart, with whom we stayed till one o'clock at the Eagle and Child,[a] and then came home. I rode on Lieutenant Norton's horse.

15th. We received an imperfect account of the taking of Ballynacary. I dined at the Lieutenant-Colonel's, and we concluded to go next day to Lisburn.

16th. I went to Lisburn with the Colonel, Major Palmes, Captain South, &c. We waited on the Duke,[b] to whom the Colonel presented me. We dined at Mrs. Purdon's for three shillings and six pence. After dinner I visited Dean Wilkins,[c] and offered to preach there the next Sunday, but his pulpit was pre-engaged. There I saw Mr. Scardeville and Charles Crow, and when I left them I went to Robert Pooley's quarters,[d] where with Sir John Topham[e] and our company we sat some hours, and about ten

[a] The eagle and child is the crest of the Stanleys Earls of Derby. The legend is well known.

[b] Frederick de Schomberg, who had been created Duke of Schomberg in the English peerage, April 10, 1689. He was slain at the battle of the Boyne, as described hereafter.

[c] Joseph Wilkins, LL.B., Dean of Clogher in 1682. From a Triennial Visitation Book of 1693, he appears as Rector of Blaris alias Lisburn; he also held the neighbouring parish of Derryaghy. He was still Rector of Lisburn in 1714, and was succeeded by a George Wilkins, probably his son.

[d] A Robert Pooley, living about this time, is mentioned in Playfair's Family Antiquity, vol. vii. p. 703, where some account of his family is given. He was brother-in-law of Sir Richard Hull, Chief Justice.

[e] At this time King William's Advocate-General. See notes, pp. 55 and 96.

o'clock I came home with the Colonel, whose horse I rode this day.

17th. The Colonel sent to Belfast, and engaged me to preach there to-morrow. I dined with him, and after dinner spent the remainder of the day walking and shooting with him and Lieutenant Norton.

18th. I preached at Belfast on Proverbs xviii. I walked thither, and back to the Major's quarters, where I dined with the Earl of Meath,[a] my Lieutenant-Colonel, Sir Charles Fielding, Sir John Topham, Robert Pooley, &c.; with them I spent the evening. At night, Lieutenant Blakeney came to the Colonel, and gave us an account of Ballynacary. Colonel Wolseley [b] on the 12th advanced there, with a detached party of six hundred men, in hope to have surprised that garrison, being but two hundred men. There viewing the place, he was shot through the scrotum,[c] and thereby forced to retire and leave the command to Colonel Fowke, who, passing a river almost up to his armpits, with about thirty men, first beat the enemy out of the orchard, and then bringing down the rest with some faggots to fill up the trench, the enemy surrendered the place on condition that they might have their lives, without arms. The Colonel exposed his person freely, and so did Charles Oliver. We lost a Danish Captain Dubois, of Colonel Fowke's regiment, and four volunteers, whereof Peter Mallory was one, and about thirty soldiers; but, the place being taken, twenty Enniskillen men were put into it as a garrison.

[a] Edward Brabazon, fourth Earl of Meath 1684, Custos Rotulorum of the counties of Dublin and Kildare 1685. He was attainted by King James's parliament, May 7, 1689, and his estate of two thousand pounds a year sequestered. He commanded a regiment of foot at the taking of Carrickfergus, 26th August 1689; fought at the battle of the Boyne, 1st July, 1690, and was wounded in the attack on Limerick, 27th August following. He died in 1707.

[b] Colonel William Wolseley, a younger son of Sir Robert Wolseley, the first Baronet, of Wolseley, in the county of Stafford. He commanded the Enniskillen men at the battle of the Boyne: after which he was made Master of the Ordnance in Ireland, and a privy-councillor. He died in 1697, unmarried.

[c] See Harris's Life of William III. p. 264.

19th. Our regiment drew out to exercise, and, my horse being lame by a kick near his knee, I rode an horse of Frank Burton's, with whom I went to Belfast, and dined at Bettinger's with Captain Syboury and Major Perdriau. We viewed the town in boats, and bought a deal board to make tent-poles, &c. and came home together in the evening.

20th. Captain Neville came early to my quarters, and with him I went to the Major's, but, he not coming home last night, we all went to see the meeting-house at Dunmurray, in order to employ it to-morrow, being our fast-day. We dined at Mr. Therry's, being Captain South's quarters, and came home early. In the evening my brother Aldworth came to me, and stayed all night.

21st. I went in the morning to the meeting-house at Dunmurray, where the regiment met, and I preached to them on 2 Cor. v. 20. After sermon I went with Captain South to his quarters, where I met the Lieutenant-Colonel, just come from Lisburn, and with him Sir Pury Cust,[a] and Captain Bryan Townsend;[b] we dined there, and staid until the evening, at which time I returned to my quarters to see my brother Aldworth.

22nd. We all dined at our club at Mr. Turlow's, at the expense of five shillings each, and in the evening I supped with the Colonel.

23rd. I was invited to Derryahie, by Lieutenant Meredith, where I dined with the Earl of Meath, the Earl of Drogheda, Sir Charles Fielding, my Colonel, &c., and in the evening Brigadier Stewart came to us. We came all home at nine at night.

24th. I went with the Colonel to Belfast, and dined at Mr. Rook's with him, Colonel Coote, Colonel Prince, &c. Our expense was five shillings each.

25th. I went in the morning to Lisburn, and preached before the

[a] Sir Pury Cust, Knt. was the son and heir apparent of Sir Richard Cust, of Pinchbeck, in the county of Lincoln, created a Baronet in 1677. He died before his father in 1699, leaving issue Sir Richard, who by Anne, sister and sole heir of John Brownlow, Viscount Tyrconnel, was ancestor of the Earls Brownlow.

[b] See before, the note in p. 95.

General from John xv. 14. I dined with Dean Wilkins, and after evening service sat awhile with some of our Munster men that I met there, and among them was Captain Sterne.[a] In the evening I returned and supped at Captain South's quarters. This day we had an account that the enemy had quitted Navan, Ardee, Castle-Blayney, and several other places; all which they burned, and drove the Protestant inhabitants away before them; and also that a party of Colonel Wolseley's men had made an incursion into the enemy's quarters as far as Kells, and brought off a considerable prey of cattle.

26th. My brother Aldworth and I walked with the Colonel round the park, and dined and spent the whole day with him.

27th. I dined with many of our officers at Sir Pury Cust's quarters, who treated and kept us until the evening.

[a] Laurence Sterne, in his sketch of his own life, tells us that his father's regiment was ordered to Mullingar (in 1722), "where," says he, "by Providence we stumbled upon a kind relation, a collateral descendant from Archbishop Sterne, who took us all to his castle, and kindly entertained us for a year, and sent us to the regiment at Carrickfergus loaded with kindnesses, &c." The above Archbishop (of York) was great-grandfather of Laurence Sterne. Mullingar is in the county of Westmeath. Robert Stearne, esq. of Tullinally, in that county, made his will in 1658, in which he describes himself as "at present in the Lord Fleetwood's regiment of foot." He left considerable estates in Antrim, Westmeath, and Kerry, to his sons Robert and John, for part of which they afterwards passed patents. He names also his brothers John and James, the former of whom was probably Doctor John Stearne, F.T.C.D., father of John Stearne, Bishop of Clogher. Robert the son was the above Captain, afterwards Major-General, Stearne, mentioned in note at p. 29. He had two nephews named Tighe, whose estates lay in the above county of Westmeath, in which Laurence Sterne met his kind relation, who therefore was probably either one of the Stearne family (notwithstanding the difference of spelling) or of the Tighe family. In Burke's Landed Gentry (1844), under "Hill of Donerailе," is mention of Anne Cooke, grand-daughter of the Rev. John Sterne, and great-grand-daughter of the Archbishop of York, and the above Robert Stearne of Tullinally names his cousin Lieutenant Robert Cooke, which is a slight evidence of some connection with Laurence Sterne. General Stearne continued in active employment. He was for some time Governor of Duncannon fort, and at the time of his death he was Governor or Master of the Royal Hospital near Dublin, an office now usually assigned to the Commander-in-Chief. On his death, a paper containing some doggrel verses, still extant, was presented on the part of the inmates of the hospital to his widow, who was paternal aunt of Dr. Timothy Tuckey, mentioned by Smith (vol. ii. p. 398) as having kept the diary of the weather in Cork, from which he obtained his information.

28th. I went with the Colonel to Lisburn, who presented my brother Aldworth to the Duke, and then offered to take out a new commission for me, but the Duke refused it, because he said the King's was better, but complimented me about my sermon. I dined with Cornet Pooley, my Colonel, Captain Forenet, Captain Harvey, &c. and sat an hour afterwards with Captain Burgh, where Captain Clayton and Mr. Blourton came to see me. It cost me here two shillings and six pence.

29th. The regiment drew out to exercise. I went with the Colonel, &c. and dined with the Major.

30th. I walked to Belfast, and dined with the Colonel, Major, and several others, at Mr. Rourke's. After dinner, Captain Bellingham [a] came to us, being newly arrived from Liverpool, and gave us an account that the Parliament was adjourned on Tuesday last, and the horse-guards marched from London; that his Majesty was speedily to move thence towards us, and will bring with him four hundred thousand men;[b] and that all the army in England are paid off to the 1st instant. I also visited Captain Barrow, who was sick of a fever, whereof William Dean, chaplain to the hospital, died on Tuesday last, and many others are now sick. The Major and I came home together early, and in the evening I visited the Colonel, and found Captain Stewart, the Lord Mountjoy's son,[c] with him, and there stayed for the day.

31st. I dined with the Colonel, and in the evening walked as

[a] Probably Thomas Bellingham, afterwards a Colonel, ancestor of Sir William Bellingham, created a Baronet in 1796.

[b] There seems to be some error in this immense number.

[c] Sir William Stewart, of Newtown Stewart, in the county of Tyrone, Bart. was created Viscount Mountjoy in 1682, being at the same time constituted Master of the Ordnance for life, and Colonel of a regiment of foot. In 1688 he was persuaded to undertake a mission to King James in France, together with Sir Stephen Rice, Chief Baron of the Exchequer, whereupon he was committed prisoner to the Bastille, and was not released until 1692. (See Lodge's Peerage of Ireland, by Archdall, vi. 248-253.) Captain Stewart, in the text, was probably his eldest son William, who succeeded to the peerage in 1692, on his father being slain at the battle of Steenkirk, shortly after rejoining King William in Flanders.

far as Mr. Turlie's with Sir Pury Cust in his way homeward. There we supped at my expense of six pence, and on the way we met Dr. Walker, coming from Belfast, after taking a plentiful refreshment.

JUNE 1st. I read prayers, and preached in the meeting-house at Dunmurray to a large congregation; after which I dined with most of our officers at Captain South's quarters, and there had the news of Count Maynard [a] being our Colonel, and all that Captain Bellingham told us confirmed. My text was Eccles. ii. 9, 10.

2nd. In the morning our regiment drew out to exercise, and I read prayers to them in the field on horseback; after which I went with them all to the Major's quarters, where we dined, and with them I spent the rest of the day.

3rd. I went with the Colonel towards Carrickfergus, but as we passed through Belfast we received an account that Maynard Count Schomberg, General of the Horse, and our Colonel, was landed and in town, whereupon we stopped our journey and waited on him. He received us very kindly, and the Colonel and Major dined with him, but Frank Burton and I at the Eagle and Child for three shillings and six pence each; in the evening we came home together.

4th. I went with all our officers to Lisburn to wait on the Colonel, and then dined at Mrs. Purdon's for four shillings each. As we came home the Colonel, Sir Pury Cust, and I stopped and supped at Captain South's quarters.

5th. In the morning we were ordered to draw out, and Count Schomberg promised to come and visit us, but the weather proving to be very wet we were forced to defer it. We dined all at Mr. Turlie's, at three shillings each.

6th. We all drew out at the Four Lanes' End, and the General Count Schomberg came to see us, and gave orders for our exercise; after which he went to Belfast, and Captain Aldworth, Frank

[a] Meinhardt, eldest son of the Duke of Schomberg. He was created Duke of Leinster in Ireland in 1690, and in 1693 succeeded his younger brother Charles as third Duke of Schomberg, that dignity having been conferred with prior remainder to the younger brother. He died in 1719, s. p. when both dukedoms became extinct.

Burton, and I dined at Cornet Conyers's quarters for one shilling, and spent the afternoon at the Major's quarters.

7th. Captain Aldworth, Frank Burton, and I went to Carrickfergus, and viewed the town, castle, and the entrenchments that were against it. It lies by the sea-side, is a small town, and no such strong castle as is reported, though the sea does encompass it on three sides; the walls were a little battered near the gate, and some houses burned by the carcases. We dined at Corporal Davies's house, where Captain Mead treated us. In the evening, as we came back, we met Colonel Heaford going to his quarters, extremely sick. I offered to go back and attend him, but he refused it. We saw also two regiments of Dutch horse encamped near the Whitehouse, and many soldiers, horse and foot, on landing, among whom were the third troop of horse and Dutch foot-guards; the train of artillery were also in sight, some in the harbour.

8th. I preached at Dunmurray, and dined at Derryahie with Lieutenant Meredith; my text was Matt. vii. 21. It was very wet; Captain Aldworth, Dick Travers, and I walked, but in the evening brother Aldworth went to Lisburn, and Dick and I got our horses and rode home.

9th. We drew out in the morning in the park, and after a little exercise Frank Burton and I went to Belfast, where we bought some tedder-ropes and some ginger. Thence we and Dick Travers went to the hall, and dined with Sir Pury Cust in his quarters.

10th. The General went to Belfast to view the train of artillery, and Frank Burton and I dined with Captain Neville. In the evening, on a false report that the King was landed, all the country flamed with bonfires.

11th. I dined at the Colonel's, and Dick Travers marched back to his quarters. After dinner the Colonel went to Belfast, and I to visit Mr. Andrews, who is very ill of a fever. I prayed with him and advised for him, and in the evening met with Burton, Lieutenant Norton, Pope, and Conyers at Turlie's, where we spent the evening. This night the first troop of guards landed at Bangor, and the

people believing the King was with them, all were in bonfires, as the night before.

12th. We drew out again at the Four Lanes' End, and, after prayers, were exercised. We dined at Mr. Turlie's; Captain Hedges,[a] Captain Aldworth, and Mr. Purdon[b] (who came lately from Dublin, and gave me an account of my family, and of King James's army,) being treated by us; our reckoning was four and six pence each. In the afternoon we walked into the park, and thence to the place where Colonel Heaford's dragoons were encamped near Belfast. At our return we sat awhile at the constable's, and then supped with the Colonel; and, Dick Travers being gone, I quartered Mr. Purdon in my field-bed.

13th. Colonel Boyle went in the morning to Lisburn, and my

[a] Smith, vol. i. p. 212, tells us that Captain Hedges purchased Kilcrea from the Hollowblade Company. His descendants added the name of Eyre, though latterly not often called by it, and resided at Mount Hedges, but more lately at Macroom Castle. The late Robert Hedges, esq. of that place, was reputed the chief commoner of the county of Cork. On his death the estates were divided. The Macroom estate came to a younger son of his nephew the Earl of Bantry, who has added the name of Hedges to that of White. Macroom Castle was built in the time of King John. It is remarkable for its immense covering of ivy. The Hedges family are deduced, in a pedigree drawn up in 1689, from John Lacy, of a Cornish family, whose children, born in Queen Elizabeth's time, bore the name of Lacy alias Hedges. One of them had a son, Robert Hedges of Youghal, who was father of Sir William Hedges of London, Knt. and of Robert Hedges of the Queen's County, ancestor of the Cork family. Henry Hedges, another grandson of Lacy, was father of Sir Charles Hedges, Judge of the English Court of Admiralty. Sir William Hedges of London had a son Charles, who married Catharine daughter of Bartholomew Tate, and had a daughter Susanna, who, marrying Sir Cecil Bishopp, has transmitted to her descendants the barony of Zouch, derived through the Tates. The present Mr. White Hedges of Macroom Castle is descended from the Journalist, his father the first Earl of Bantry being grandson of Richard White, esq. by his wife Martha, daughter of the Rev. Richard Davies, son of the Dean.

[b] A branch of the Purdon family came from the county of Louth to the county of Cork, in the person of Sir Nicholas Purdon, who was maternal grandfather of Nicholas Colthurst, mentioned in the note [i] p. 94. The heiress of the Cork Purdons married Robert Coote, eldest brother of Sir Eyre Coote, K.B. mentioned in the note p. 29, and had several sons, of whom the eldest, Chidley, was father of Sir Charles, who succeeded as Premier Baronet of Ireland, and Bartholomew, the fourth, took the name of Purdon.

The two leaves inclosed were accidentally omitted from the DIARY OF DEAN DAVIES, *where they are to be placed after page* 120 ; *and the leaf of Index is to be added after the former Index.*

brother Aldworth with him; and Frank Burton invited me to dine with him at the Major's quarters. After dinner Cornet Pope and I walked round the park, and at our return we visited the Lieutenant-Colonel, and spent the evening with him.

14th. I went with Captain Neville[a] and Frank Burton to visit

[a] This Captain Neville and Mr. Pooley mentioned in the next following paragraph, and who is elsewhere in the diary called Robert, seem to have been relations; Robert Pooley's mother was a Neville. We extract the following passage from Playfair's Family Antiquity, vol. vii. p. 703, relating to these and some other families whose members are alluded to in this diary. "Frances Pooley was the grand-daughter of —— Pooley, esq. who married the sister of sir Richard Southwell. Her father was William Pooley of Hartist, near St. Edmundsbury, in Suffolk, esq.: he married Douglas Neville, third daughter and co-heiress of Edward Neville, esq. (son and heir of Francis second son of Edward Neville, Baron Abergavenny in 1587, by Catherine, daughter of Sir John Brome of Halton, in the county of Oxford, Knt.) who married Margaret, daughter of Sir Francis Palmes, Knt. Anne, the eldest sister of Douglas Neville, married Sir Richard Southwell, of Ireland; and after his decease became wife of Colonel John Trenchard, by whom she left issue, William and Francis Trenchard. Her second sister married Charles Longueville, Lord Grey of Ruthvyn, whose only daughter and heiress, Susan, married sir Henry Yelverton, Knt. William Pooley had issue five sons, viz. Thomas Neville, John, Giles, and Robert, and three daughters. Of the sons, Thomas, the eldest, had issue one daughter, Elizabeth, who married Colonel Paul, and died without issue. Neville, the second son, was a barrister in Dublin, and marrying Mary, eldest daughter of Sir Humphrey Jervais, of Dublin, had issue a daughter, who married Brinsley, Lord Newtown Butler, created Viscount Lanesborough.

John, the third son, died unmarried: he was Bishop of Cloyne, and afterwards of Raphoe, and his will is dated January 30, 1710. He left considerable sums to public charities, and to improve several churches, and his houses in Dublin were left to the Blue Coat Hospital, and other public institutions. He left £200 to make a north and south aisle to Raphoe Church; £120 to raise the steeple of the Cathedral in Kilkenny; and the Church at Youghal, and the Cathedral at Cloyne, had each a small mark of his bounty, to build fonts. The Rev. Dr. Giles Pooley, the fourth son, had preferment in London, and left issue two daughters, one of which married Mr. Wittenoom, and left several children. Robert, the fifth son, was a commissioner of Excise, and died single. Of the three daughters, Elizabeth died without issue, Frances married Sir Richard Hull, and Catherine married Daniel Molyneux, of Ballymulvey, in the county of Longford, esq. by whom she had three sons: viz. Pooley Molyneux, esq. to whom Mr. Hull left his house at Hammersmith for his life, and who died in 1772, the same year with Mr. Hull; Thomas and Adam, who died unmarried. The daughters were, Elizabeth, Mary, and Dorothy, the eldest of which married the Rev. Samuel Shuldham, and had issue two sons, viz. Samuel and Molyneux; the

Lieutenant Prinne, and dined with him, but, there being no beer in the house, I drank water. After dinner we went to Cornet Pope's quarters, who gave us a bowl of punch, but before we drank it we received the news of the King's landing,[a] and being at Belfast; whereupon we went immediately toward the Park, but in the way met the Lieutenant-Colonel, Major, Captain South, &c. coming home, who assured us of the truth of what we heard; and so, returning with them to the Lieutenant-Colonel's quarters, we had a bonfire there, and several vollies; saw the fire-works at Belfast, and spent the night joyfully.

15th. All the officers of our regiment went together to wait on his Majesty, whom we found in the garden, and stood until he passed by us; after which we all went into the hall, and were presented to him, and particularly myself by Count Schomberg, our Colonel, and kissed his Majesty's hand. Then we dined at Mr. Rourke's, for each four shillings. After dinner I went with Mr. Pooley to Mr. Cox, with whom and Dr. Walker we sat an hour; and then I walked home with the Adjutant, the town being crowded by the multitude of officers in it.

16th. The Lieutenant-Colonel and Major went to Belfast, and Captain Aldworth to Belturbet, in hope to get a company under Colonel Foulk. This day the remainder of the Dutch foot and most of the dragoons arrived, insomuch, that there were not less than 500 sail of ships together in the Lough. In the afternoon I went to the mountain's foot to bury Corporal Smith, of Captain Coote's troop, which I did at an old burying-place within a half mile of Belfast, called Shankill, and as I returned through the town I saw the King coming home with his guards, having been at the White-house and seen his train of artillery, above 40 pieces.

former of whom inherited the estates of his uncle Pooley Molyneux, but dying without issue, they came to his brother Molyneux, created Lord Shuldham.

[a] See Macariæ Excidium, edited by John C. O'Callaghan, for the Irish Archæological Society, note, p. 339.

17th. In the morning early we drew out in the Park, and about ten of the clock the King came and viewed our regiment. He rode between all the ranks, and then, taking a stand before the left squadron, we all filed off troop by troop, and marched man by man before him. After he went home I dined with the Lieutenant-Colonel, and returning thence home met Frank Burton, and spent the evening with him.

19th. We drew out in the morning, and encamped in the park about ten of the clock. The King passed by us, and, having viewed some regiments of Dutch horse, went to Hillsborough, giving us orders to march after him to-morrow.

20th. We rendezvoused all our regiment at Lambey, and, marching through Lisburn, encamped at Garanbane, about the midway between it and Hillsborough.

21st. We decamped very early, and marched to Dromore, where we encamped before the town before nine of the clock.

22nd. We marched to Loughbrickland,[a] where the whole army rendezvoused in the afternoon. The King came up and viewed us, and pitched on a hill to the left of us, our post being on the first line on the right wing, next the Dutch troop of guards. In the evening, two Scotch ensigns, that deserted King James, came in to us, and gave an account that he was encamped with 'twenty thousand men near Dundalk, resolving to dispute the pass near Moyra castle.[b] Whereupon it was concluded that Major-General Scravenmore should view the country, and find another way to march our cannon; and accordingly, about midnight, he went out with two hundred horse and one hundred dragoons. We had also an account this

[a] On an exact review here, the army was found to consist of 36,000 English, Dutch, French, Danes and Brandenburghers, all well appointed in every respect. (Harris's Life of William III. p. 264.)

[b] Moyra pass, now known as Ravensdale, a noted defile leading into Ulster, and frequently contended for during Tyrone's rebellion.

evening that Captain Farlow, of Colonel Stewart's regiment, going out with a small party of foot and dragoons, fell on another of the enemy, and routed them, but, pursuing them too far, fell into an ambush, lost his lieutenant and sixteen men killed; himself and ten more were wounded and taken.

23rd. I went in the morning with the Colonel and Captain Aldworth [a] to the King's quarters, but his Majesty was gone towards Newry, and went, with his guards only, three miles beyond it. We applied ourselves to Sir Richard Southwell [b] about getting the Captain a command in Colonel Foulks' regiment, and so returned in the evening. Captain South and the detachment, with Scravenmore, returned, and gave an account that, as soon as they parted from us, they saw a trooper of King James's army, as a spy, viewing our camp, and that he immediately scoured off; and, carrying news that our army were on the march, and that he saw our vanguard coming forward, whom he mistook that detachment to be, King James broke and burned his camp, and made the best of his way towards Drogheda. We had also an account this day of an engagement with the French in the Mediterranean, wherein we were victorious, and that the Duke of Savoy had declared war against the French.

24th. King James having quitted the strong pass at Moyra castle, we stayed in camp until all the forces were come up. In the

[a] Two families of the name of Aldworth have been raised to the peerage, and both have abandoned this name for others. One is the Viscounts Doneraile, as mentioned in the note p. 4, and the other the Lords Braybrooke. The latter are said to have been a Berkshire family; the former, to which Captain Aldworth here mentioned belonged, are descended from Richard Aldworth of Stowood in Oxfordshire, whose younger son, sir Richard Aldworth, obtained from King James I. a grant of the manor of Newmarket in the county of Cork, but died without issue in 1629. His elder brother William had a son, another sir Richard, who inherited this large estate, and was father of Boyle Aldworth, mentioned in the note p. 8.

[b] Secretary of State to King William.

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afternoon a deserter of Colonel Skeldan's regiment came over to us, and gave the King a good account of the state and proceedings of the army; that they were forty-three thousand men, and all drawing together in order to oppose us, and that Captain Farlow was taken prisoner, and among them. We were also this day much affected with apprehension that our fleet at Carlingford are surprised and destroyed by the enemy, having heard very many cannon that way, much after the method of an engagement at sea. This evening all our detachment returned, and bring news that the foe had quitted Dundalk and Ardee.

25th. We lay still encamped, our way being now clear before us, only the left wing and all the foot marched before us. We had an account also that the cannon we heard was from our own ships entering the bay of Carlingford, and that Major-General Kirk was entered into Dundalk.

27th. We marched from Newry over the pass at Moyra, where the enemy, if they had any spirit, might easily have stopped us for some time. About ten of the clock we saw Dundalk, and passing the river near Bedlow castle, then going over the ground of the last encampment, we pitched a mile beyond the town, on the same ground where King James lay last year. Here Lieutenant-General Douglas and all the rest of our army came up to us, so that we formed a camp at least three miles in length, in two lines. The King with a party of horse and dragoons marched forward, and had account by his scouts that King James lay on this side Ardee, not five miles from us. Whereupon order was given to have all our horses saddled at the picket, and to be ready to mount at the sound of the trumpet; and in order thereunto at nine of the clock every man was booted and had his horse in his hand, it being resolved to fall on the enemy this night or in the morning early. But some Dutch dragoons, that were sent out to discover, fell into the rear of the enemy, whom they found on their march, and took some prisoners and a little plunder, and, bringing us an account that they

were decamped, and had quitted Ardee and gone beyond it, put a stop to our design, and all were ordered to unsaddle.

28th. A strong detachment of horse and dragoons were commanded out, with whom Colonel Beverley and our Lieutenant-Colonel went, and after the King in person. They marched to Ardee, and found the town empty, a few sick persons only remaining in it, King James's army being gone forward in the morning early, on pretence it is said of sending some forces into Munster to oppose our landing there. In the afternoon two persons, a man and woman, were seized in our camp attempting to poison our water, and were killed by the mob. In the evening the King returned, and ordered to march at two in the morning.

29th. At two in the morning we decamped, and marched to Ardee; by the way two men were hanged, one for deserting, the other for betraying some of our men to the enemy. In the afternoon I read prayers and preached in the field on Psalm cxviii. 15. In the evening I received a message from Haws Cross, that he was seized and committed at the standard, for suspicion of being a spy, and inclined to desert us; whereupon I went to the place, and found him pinioned there under a guard of three persons, who would not permit me to speak to him: wherefore I returned pensive, but unable to do him service.

30th. At two in the morning we decamped again, and marched toward Drogheda, where we found King James encamped on the other (side) of the Boyne ; we drew up all our horse in a line opposite him within cannon-shot, and as his Majesty passed our line they fired six shot at him, one whereof fell and struck off the top of the Duke of Wurtemberg's pistol, and the whiskers off his horse, and another tore the King's coat[a] on the shoulder. We stood open dur-

[a] The buff coat worn by William on the eve of the battle is now in the possession of Robert Thompson, esq. of Ravensdale. It is perforated at the spot next the shoulder in which King William received his wound. The dimensions of the coat prove that William was a man of small stature. Ulster Journal of Archæology, Appendix, 1856, p. 91, note.

ing at least twenty shot, until, a man and two horses being killed among the Dutch guards, we all retired into a trench behind us, where we lay safe while much mischief was done to other regiments, and in the evening drew off and encamped behind the hill.

July 1st. About six in the morning the Earl of Portland marched up the river almost to the bridge of Slane, with the right wing, consisting of twenty-four squadrons of horse and dragoons and six regiments of foot, and at two fords we passed the river where there were six squadrons of the enemy to guard the pass; but, at the first firing of our dragoons and three pieces of cannon that marched with us, they all ran away, killing nothing but one of our dragoon's horses. As soon as we passed the river, we saw the enemy marching towards us, and that they drew up on the side of a hill in two lines, the river on their right, and all their horse on the left wing: their foot appeared very numerous, but in horse we far exceeded. Whereupon the Earl of Portland [a] drew us up also in two lines, intermixing the horse and foot by squadron and battalion, and sent away for more foot to enforce us; and thus the armies stood for a considerable time, an impassable bog being between them. At length six regiments of foot more joined, and we altered our line of battle, drawing all our horse into the right wing; and so outflanking the enemy we marched round the bog and engaged them, rather pursuing than fighting them, as far as Dulcek. In the interim Count Solmes with the foot forced the pass under our camp and marched over the river with the blue Dutch regiment of guards; no sooner were they up the hill but the enemy's horse fell on them, ours with the King being about half a mile lower passing at another ford. At the first push the first rank only fired and then fell on their faces, loading their muskets again as they lay on the ground; at the next charge they fired a volley of three ranks; then, at the next, the first rank got up and fired again, which being received by a choice squadron

[a] Harris says that this disposition of the troops by the advice of the Earl, was grounded upon the example of Cæsar at the battle of Pharsalia.

of the enemy, consisting mostly of officers, they immediately fell in upon the Dutch as having spent all their front fire; but the two rear ranks drew up in two platoons and flanked the enemy across, and the rest, screwing their swords into their muskets, received the charge with all imaginable bravery and in a minute dismounted them all. The Derry regiment also sustained them bravely, and as they drew off maintained the same ground with a great slaughter. His Majesty then came up and charged at the head of the Enniskilling horse, who deserted him at the first charge, and carried with them a Dutch regiment that sustained them; but the King's blue troop of guards soon supplied their place, and with them he charged in person and routed the enemy, and coming over the hill near Duleek appeared on our flank, and, being not known at first, made all our forces halt and draw up again in order, which gave the enemy time to rally also, and draw up on the side of the hill, a bog and river being between us, and then they fired two pieces of cannon on us, but did no mischief; but, as soon as our foot and cannon came up, they marched on, and we after them, but, our foot being unable to march as they did, we could not come up to fight again, but, the night coming on, were forced to let them go; but had we engaged half an hour sooner, or the day held an hour longer, we had certainly destroyed that army. However, we killed the Lord Dungane, Lord Carlingford, Sir Neal O'Neal, and about three thousand others, and lost Duke Schomberg,[a] Dr. Walker, Colonel Caillimotte,[b] and about three hundred more. We took Lieutenant-

[a] The death of Schomberg is variously accounted for. Some say that a party of the enemy's horse, endeavouring to escape through the village of Old Bridge, met him there and killed him with a pistol-shot. Others, that he was shot by a trooper who had deserted from his own regiment about a year before. (Excidium Macariæ, by O'Callaghan, p. 359.) Harris says that he was attacked by fifteen or sixteen of King James's guards, who were returning to the main body after the slaughter of their companions, which Cambon's regiment perceiving, rashly fired at the enemy, and shot the Duke through the neck, of which he instantly expired. (Life of William III. p. 269). Shortly after, Dr. Walker was mortally wounded in the belly.

[b] Colonel Caillimotte is buried near the gate of Mr. Coddington's demesne, whose

General Hamilton and several officers and soldiers prisoners, and, it being very dark, were forced to be in the field all night with our horses in our hands.

2nd. In the morning as soon as it was light we returned to Dulcek, where our foot was, and sent a detachment to bring up our baggage from the last camp. In the afternoon six troops of horse and three regiments of foot that came from Munster to join King James appeared on the flank and alarmed us, and, sending two spies to discover who we were, we took and hanged them, the rest marching back without any engagement. I rode out this afternoon to see the country, and got some corn for my horse, but all other things were taken before, out of Sir Garrett Aylmer and the Lady Babe's houses. In the evening William Sanders came to us from Dublin and gave an account that King James with all his army were gone forward toward Munster, having released all his prisoners.

3rd. We broke up our camp in the morning, and marched to a place within two miles of Swords, where three hundred citizens of Dublin came out to the King and to congratulate our victory, assuring us that King James was gone, and advised that no blood be spilled to exasperate us. Whereupon two battalions of Dutch foot were sent forward, and a party of the horse guards, toward Dublin.

4th. We lay still in our camp, and I went to Dublin to see my Lord Primate, whom I found very well and cheerful. In the afternoon the Dutch guards took possession of the castles, and the Duke of Ormond, with the horse, the outguards of the city. In the evening I went with Frank Burton and some others to the Three Tuns, and we lay together at Robert Foulk's lodging in Wine-tavern street.

5th. Our army marched forward and encamped on the west of Finglass. In the afternoon the Colonel and I went to the Court, and thence to Johnstown to visit Colonel Moor and his lady, and so came home.

plantations obscure a considerable portion of the battle-field, particularly opposite the fords. (Wild's Boyne and Blackwater).

6th. The King went in the morning to Dublin and heard Dr. King[a] preach at St. Patrick's church. I preached in the camp, and after sermon walked to Dublin and dined at Dean Burgh's. In the evening I met the Colonel and some other of our officers, and sat awhile (with) them at the Three Tuns in St. Michael's lane, and then we returned together, I riding Lieutenant Meredith's horse, and the city full of bonfires.

7th. I went with the Colonel to Dublin, and we dined at the London Tavern, and spent the day in visiting our friends.

8th. His Majesty in person viewed and took a general muster of all the army, and was fourteen hours on horseback, only for one quarter he did alight to eat and drink. In the evening, the Lord Bishop of Meath [b] and Limerick,[c] with many of the clergy, came to the camp to wait on his Majesty. The Bishop of Meath made a long speech, one expression whereof seemed to touch the clergy that went from England in King James's reign. His Majesty was brief and full in his answer, promising to maintain the Church and Protestant religion, and giving them leave to form a thanksgiving for their deliverance. After which he went to supper, and we home.

9th. We received an account that our fleet was engaged with the French. His Majesty put forth a proclamation, requiring all papists to deliver up their arms, and all that were officers in King James's army to surrender their persons on pain of death. We also marched from Finglass to Kilmainham, where we encamped again.

10th. His Majesty put forth his royal declaration, that he will protect all the meaner people of the Irish, requiring them to return

[a] Afterwards Archbishop of Dublin: the subject of the sermon was "On the power and wisdom of the providence of God in protecting his people and defeating their enemies."

[b] Anthony Dopping, D.D. translated to this see 14th January 1681, from Kildare. He was one of the seven prelates who remained in Ireland during these troubled times. The names of the other prelates were, Michael, Archbishop of Armagh; Edward, Bishop of Cork and Ross; Thomas, Bishop of Ossory; Simon, Bishop of Limerick; John, Bishop of Killaloe; and Hugh, Bishop of Waterford. (Harris, vol. i. p. 517).

[c] Simon Digby, D.D. just mentioned, was translated to Elphin, 12 January, 1691.

to their houses, but threatening to leave their leaders to the event of war. We had also an account that, our fleet meeting with the French, the Earl of Torrington would not fight, but stood off, and left the Dutch to sustain the whole force of the enemy, which they did with great gallantry, and thereby the French fleet escaped destruction. We were all ordered to receive bread and oats for four days, and to be ready to march to-morrow; brigadier Epingar being gone with one thousand horse and dragoons to relieve Wexford, which declared for us, and is invested by the enemy; our Lieutenant-Colonel and Pury Cust being of the party; and Lieutenant-General Ginckel and Lieutenant-General Douglas being sent with two thousand horse and dragoons, and six thousand foot, toward Athlone, and marched this night to Castleknock.

11th. We marched from Kilmainham to Johnstown, near the Naas, where we encamped, all the horse and dragoons together, his Majesty with all the foot being in the rear.

12th. We marched from Johnstown to Timolin, and his Majesty with the foot to Kilcullen bridge. On the road, our men were very rapacious, and, notwithstanding the King's strict proclamation to the contrary, they robbed and pillaged all the road along, and that even in the King's and General's presence; whereupon strict orders were given to seize offenders, and several were taken and executed at Kilcullen, and among them a quarter-master, and a wagh-master of the Dutch dragoons.

13th. Being Sunday, our whole army halted, and by yesterday's pillage were full of beef and mutton. I preached in the field, against swearing, on James v. 17, and while I was in the sermon seven prisoners were led along our line in order to their execution, and among them one of our regiment: whereupon our Major took horse immediately, and went to the General to get him off, which he did; the rest threw dice to save their lives, and three of them were executed.

14th. We marched to Carlow, and baited on our way at Hungerlins Bush. As we passed two of the Enniskillen dragoons hung

by the way-side with papers on their breasts exposing their crime, and thereby our march was very regular, without any such excursions or pillaging as before. We marched through the town of Carlow, and encamped a little above the road. In the afternoon I met Mrs. Lord, with her mother, sister, and some other ladies, and waited on them to see our camp, where the Major, Lieutenant Meredith, Cornet Pooley, and I, treated them, first in the Cornet's and then in the Major's tent. We also waited on them back to town, and spent the evening there. Lieutenant Morton was sent out last night with a party, to seize some cattle belonging to the enemy, and sent us this day word, that he had taken one hundred and twenty black cattle and fifteen hundred sheep. His Majesty ordered ten sheep to the officers of each regiment.

15th. We march from Carlow to Goran, and there encamped a little above the town. We had this day an account that Epingar with his party advanced to Wexford, and found all quiet there in the hands of our friends, and therefore sent for orders how to proceed. We hear also that the enemy have quitted Waterford and the fort of Duncannon, and are all drawing together from all parts, to give us opposition near Limerick.

16th. We rested in our camp, being in the possession of Kilkenny and the country round about. This day Mr. Fountain came to us as express from Wexford, and gave account that all our friends are well; that at Ross both English and Irish join in a submission, and have made an address unto the King; that Waterford and Duncannon still hold out, the one having about two hundred and the other eighty men; but that Sir Pury Cust was to go this day to Duncannon with a summons.

17th. We marched from Goran to Kells, and encamped along the water-side opposite to the town. We hear that the enemy have fortified Clonmell, and intend to stand a siege, and now the country begins to come in and supply us with provisions, but very dear.

18th. We rested all the day, only a detached party, of a lieutenant, cornet, two quarter-masters, a corporal and twenty-one men,

were sent out for a prey, and marching on beyond Callen, within eight miles of Clonmell, they took a very considerable herd of cattle, and then lay down to sleep for two hours, without posting any scouts or videttes abroad; after which, as being secure, some drove the cattle, while others scampered abroad to get what they could. But on a sudden about one hundred horse and dragoons of the enemy appeared, and, before fifteen of our men could get together, fell upon them and routed them. We lost the corporal and eleven men; but of our regiment a horse only was wounded in the engagement, and I cannot find that more than one of the enemy was killed.

19th. We continued still in our camp, in expectation of the foot coming up, in order to attack Waterford, which the enemy maintain; no action happened except a prey or two taken and brought in. This day the King dined at Kilkenny, with the Duke of Ormond and all the Court.

20th. We marched from Kells to the mills near Clonmell, with four pieces of cannon in our van; it was a great fatigue, and much of our baggage came not up till night. As we passed by the mountain above Kilcash, we saw two small parties of the enemy hovering on the mountain, and supposed to have a design on our baggage, if any straggled from us; but our guards were such, that they durst not come down to us, and consequently did no mischief. This afternoon we received an account that the enemy had quitted Waterford, and marched out thence this morning very early.

21st. Last night a small party of twenty-four men, sent out to discover, marched almost to the Golden Bridge, and there met three squadrons of the enemy's horse, with some foot and dragoons, and were upon them in half carbine-shot before they discovered them; whereupon they immediately faced about and made the best of their way back; and the enemy, suspecting it a trick, never stirred to engage or pursue them, so that they all came back safe this morning. I went to Clonmell to visit Mr. Thomas Moore, with whom I dined and spent most part of the day. But in the evening, when I in-

tended to mount my horse, my pistols and shoes were stolen, I suppose by some Danes quartered there; wherefore I immediately applied to their lieutenant, but to no purpose. This day a brother of the Duke of Norfolk and some others of King James's officers came in and surrendered themselves. We had an account also that Brute Bourk, governor of Duncannon, refused the summons, resolving to hold it to the last man; wherefore in the evening we received orders to form a fixed camp, being to stay some time where we are, until the foot come to us, who are gone toward Waterford and Duncannon. About mid-day, order was given to saddle all our horses, and to be ready to mount at a minute's warning, which made most of us to lie all night in our clothes.

22nd. We continue still in our camp near Clonmell, expecting the success of the King at Waterford; his camp with all the foot being at Carrick, and the enemy beginning to capitulate about a surrender.

23rd. This day all our general officers were called together at Carrick, and it was resolved in Council that the King go back immediately into England, and take with him the General of the horse, with all his own guards, our regiment, and Matthews's dragoons. The garrison of Waterford sent this day very saucy proposals in a capitulation, but were assured by the King that he would give them no other terms than Drogheda had, and accordingly the heavy cannon were drawn over the hill, in order to begin the attack on Friday morning.

24th. In the morning our regiment began their march toward Dublin, in their way for England; and Mr. Burton and I, being presented by our Major to Lieutenant-General Ginkell, took leave of the regiment and went to see the foot camp, ordering our baggage to follow thither. When we came to Carrick, we had an account that Waterford was upon surrendering, and therefore their march thither was countermanded. We spent some time with Sir John Topham, the Earl of Meath and Brigadier Stewart being in our company, but, our baggage not coming up, we were forced to lodge with Captain Oliver.

25th. The King went this morning to see Waterford, the garrison being marched out last night, with their arms only, and appointed in six days to go to Mallow. Having no account of our baggage, Frank Burton and I went back to the horse camp, and, meeting no news of them there, we returned to dinner with Captain Stearn. After which, meeting Dr. Burgh and Captain Aldworth, we went with them and lay together in their tent by the river-side, about two miles above Carrick.

26th. Frank Burton and I went to Clonmell to look for our baggage, and received an account that my servant had been there to look for me, but which way he was gone could not learn. Wherefore I rode back to the horse camp, and quartered that night in an empty house belonging to one Welch, a little above the camp, with Dr. Burgh and Captain Aldworth.

27th. In the morning early the King left Carrick and marched toward Dublin; his horse camp broke up and marched through Clonmell about four miles toward Golden Bridge, and the foot to their ground, where the horse had encamped. Frank Burton and I went to Clonmell, and thence back, and took a view of all the baggage of the horse; then advancing forward, we did the same by the foot, whom we met also. At last Captain Buckridge gave us an account that our baggage was marched another way with the foot, and would stay for us at Clonmell; wherefore we went to Mr. Mandeville's house near the road, and dined with him. After dinner he gave us a sheep for the Earl of Meath, and we returned first to the Earl's tent, and then to Clonmell, where I met my servant, our baggage, and Top. Mead, with whom I stayed awhile, then marched about two miles beyond the town. Frank Burton and I pitched our tents beside Temple Patrick, where there is a lovely spring. This day a fleet of about twenty victuallers came into the river of Waterford, and the fort of Duncannon, mistaking them for so many frigates, were immediately affrighted into a surrender on the same terms that were given to Waterford.

28th. Frank Burton and I marched after the horse, and en-

camped with them near Golden Bridge, pitching our tents at Ballygriffin, and here we are to halt for the coming-up of the foot.

29th. Burton and I went to Cashel and dined with Mrs. Pennyfeather. After, we returned to the camp, found out Charles Oliver, and consulted with him about getting a party to scour the county of Limerick, to which purpose I drew up a petition to the General, and he to the Lord O'Bryan, to get him to present it. Whereon Captain Aldworth and I went to the Earl of Ossory, and the General being rid abroad toward Thomastown, we went to Dr. Burgh in the tent of a Dutch Colonel, and thence with him to wait the return of Lieutenant-General Ginkell, who promised to send us this night with a party to Thurles, to secure the town and disarm the Irish. At the bridge we met with Major-General Scravenmore, who assured us we should have our party, and ordered the Captain and me to call for him at his tent. I went therefore to my own, and prepared myself, and so returned and supped with him, where I also met Ginkell's aid-de-camp, who invited me to encamp with him hereafter, and I promised to get him some bread at Thurles for his servants. About eleven at night we left the camp with about thirty horse and ten dragoons, under the command of Captain Saunder, a Dutchman, that spoke Latin, but very [little] English. The night proved very dark, so that we lost our way, and were forced to halt awhile until the air grew lighter, a little beyond Cashel.

30th. We came to Thurles very early in the morning, and immediately took care to secure all my brother Matthews's things. Then we employed ourselves to get bread and salt for the army; and I sent two loaves of bread to Major-General Scravenmore, and one to Ginkell's aid-de-camp. We bought also six barrels of wheat at twenty shillings per barrel, employed the mills to grind, and the baker to make it into loaves; also we secured three bushels of salt at fifteen shillings per bushel, and sent Scravenmore an account of our proceedings. I wrote the letter and Captain Saunder signed it. Here I found my mare and two colts with her, which I endeavoured to secure, and took up my quarters at Mr. Purcell's, with the gover-

nor and Captain Aldworth. We ordered the papists of the town also to deliver up all their arms instantly, otherwise to be plundered by the dragoons, which accordingly many did, whose names we enrolled, and gave them certificates for their protection, and at night my brother and I, as well as the Captain, took our lodging in the castle.

31st. We employed all the hands we could get in making bread, and gave certificates to those that brought in their arms. We dined all at Cornet Mathew's, and spent the day in the aforesaid business.

August 1st. We continued all this day in the same employ as before, having received orders from Scravenmore to provide all the bread that we can. We dined at Mr. Hacket's, and my brother Aldworth went out with a party to Loughrea, where he seized some beer and other things, and disarmed Sir John Morris. This day Mr. Ryan, O'Dwyer, and several other gentlemen brought in their arms, but none in order, except two guns of Mr. Ryan's. In the evening I received a letter from Mr. Golstein, wherein he wrote for brandy, butter, horse-nails, wax candles, and beer; and I sent him this day two loaves of bread, and one to Burton, and another to Sir John Topham.

2nd. This morning Scravenmore's aid-de-camp came over to us very early, and took with him fifteen pounds of bread for the General, and ninety pounds for others, for which he paid Captain Saunder two pounds. By him the Captain wrote again to the General, and gave an account of our proceedings, and the value of our bread, being one penny per pound, desiring that he would send a commissary to receive and to dispose all that is made by us. This day a butcher of the town told us that there lived a nest of rogues at Ballynahow, about three miles off, some of whom stole two bullocks from him last night; whereupon we sent out a party that found his bullocks, one of them being killed, took three men of the town prisoners, and all the cattle they could find, there being about one hundred sheep and twenty black cattle, and brought them all to the

town; the men we put into the Bridge Castle in charge to the constable, and the stock into the great castle-yard.

3rd. We went in the morning to prayers in an old waste house, where the Protestants of the town met, and Mr. Hacket preached. We dined with Mr. Mathews. While we were at service, Mr. Green, being a commissioner to secure the goods of absent rebels, came to the constable and released all our prey, except one cow, and also one of our prisoners, whereupon the Captain severely threatened one Woods, a trooper that was accessary to it, except the cattle were immediately brought back again.

4th. Captain Aldworth went out very early in the morning, and, having placed two sentinels at Anfield, marched with a party to the foot of the mountain, and took a considerable booty, but at Farnly bridge was persuaded to deliver all back but sixteen cows. About eight o'clock Scravenmore's aid-de-camp came to us again and carried a hogshead of beer and a kish of poultry to his Lord. I told him what Green had done, and he advised to send a party and secure him, as also the trooper that was privy to his orders; but the trooper brought back all the cattle about noon, and some more with him, all which he found hid in a bog, under a guard of Rapparees. Mrs. Ragget followed the prey, and claimed all the cattle taken, being about forty cows and fifty sheep, as her own, and challenging the King's declaration as her safeguard. But, on inquiry, I found that most of the cattle did belong to one Sullivan, a lieutenant in the Irish army, now actually in arms, that is her son-in-law. Wherefore we secured all, and resolved to-morrow to send the General an account of it. I also found a horse and car in the yard of one Dominic Skiddy in the town, who is with the enemy, employed to carry off his goods; whereon I seized and made a prey thereof for my own use.

5th. In the morning we sent an express to the General, acquainting him with our prey and Mr. Green's dealing, also desiring his further orders about the bread. I wrote also to Mr. Golstein about the butter and nails that I had provided for him, desiring to

know what quantity he would have, and sending him a price that it is to be sold at.

6th. I received orders from Mr. Golstein to buy the butter, but not the nails. We dined with Cornet Matthews, and in the evening we had an order to march to the camp to-morrow.

7th. In the morning we gave a cow to every man that was abroad at the taking of them, killed a sheep for ourselves, and sent the rest away with a guard toward the camp. I also bought a vessel of butter of one hundred weight, and sent it by my servant; it cost forty shillings; and he was so intent about disposing of his cow, that he forgot my shoes and caps at Thurles. About the fall of the night we passed by Lieutenant-General Douglass's camp at Dundrum, and about ten came up to ours near Sola Wood More, where I found my tent up and Mr. Scradeville in bed in it, with whom I lodged.

8th. We marched from Sola Wood to Carrignalish, and by the way Dr. Burgh and I went to Drumkeen, where we found a house standing, but rifled to extremity. He ordered it to be cleansed, and so we all resolved to put our beds there, and move no further until Limerick be taken. As we came up, we saw also houses in the country round on fire, which put the King into some concern; he encamped at Carrignalish, and sent the Earl of Portland forward with two hundred horse and as many foot, to discover the enemy, who appeared in great body on a hill at some distance, but, on the approach of our army, retired further. He advanced pretty near them, but, being much out-numbered, was constrained to retreat without any engagement.

9th. We marched from Carrignalish toward Limerick, and, when we came near the town and found all the hedges within a mile of the city lined by the enemy, the King ordered a detachment of grenadiers to go down and clear them, which they immediately did with all the bravery imaginable, so that in half an hour we were masters of all the hedges to their very work, and of Ireton's old fort, now St. John's gate, and before night we invested all the Irish town from river to river: in the evening we returned to Drumkeen.

10th. In the morning Lieutenant-General Ginkell, with a party of some horse dragoons and some foot, marched to the pass at Annabeg, and went over the Shannon without any opposition, all the enemy drawing off as soon as we appeared. Dr. Burgh and I went after to look for him, and passed the river into the county of Clare, where we found a Captain of the Earl of Oxford's regiment posted with a guard of horse, and Major-General Kirke's regiment of foot, at Sir Samuel Foxon's house near the pass, with several other regiments by the river side but not over: but the Lord Ginkell being not there, we straight returned in search of him, and at length found him, on the left of all the army. Golstein paid me for the butter, and the Dean and I supped with him, the Earl of Oxford and many officers being in our company. After supper I returned to Drumkeen, but the Dean stayed in the camp all night. We made this day no progress in the siege, waiting for our great cannon, which is not yet come up.

11th. This day we spent at Drumkeen, there being no further action expected till the heavy cannon come up, of which we have this account, that they are on this side Cashel, and will be this night within three miles of us.

12th. About three in the morning we were all awakened by the firing of two great cannon near us, which made our house shake and all within it startle, and about an hour after were alarmed by a man that fled to us almost naked, who assured us that the enemy had fallen upon us, taken all our cannon, ammunition, and money, and cut off the guard, being a squadron of horse and a few foot. On which we got up our horses, and mounted as soon as we could, and rode toward the camp; but before we came to Carrignalish we met a party of our own horse coming out to force the enemy, who struck down to Tooagh, and so towards the Shannon, in hope to intercept their return back. We therefore returned, and then my brother Aldworth, Dick Travers, and I, went to Ballyneedy, where the action was. There we found many men killed, I believe fifty, and of them most were of the train; two of the cannon were burst, and one of

them, by dismounting two more, did, as I believe, preserve the six remaining: of these, two were dismounted, one had its carriage burned, and the other three stood pretty firm. The money waggon was not touched by the enemy, but some of our own men, as I believe, took out some of the bags; the rest were secured. As we moved a little forward, we met Sir Herbert Cunningham, Colonel of a regiment of the Inniskillen dragoons, who was marching towards us, and gave us this account, that about the time of firing those cannon the enemy fell upon him and six troops under his command, but that, taking the alarm early, he engaged them, killed a Major, Captain James Fitzgerald of dragoons, and about fifteen men, and forced the rest to retire. We gave him an account of the state of things there, and conducting him to the money put it into his charge, and so retired. On my way I met Ned Woodworth, who had lost his master, and lay in a ditch during the action. He told me all that happened, as before, and that Sarsfield and Parker were both in the action; I took him up and brought him with me to Drumkeen. I met also one of the guard of the artillery, who assured us that all the horse, being three troops of Colonel Villiers's regiment, were surprised in their tents, having no scouts nor a guard set. That all the opposition given was by twelve of the enemy: nine of the guards were killed. It was also resolved by the enemy to blow up all our boats, but it was not effected, only they cut holes in them in many places, and so left them on their carriages; but all the powder was blown up, the match and instruments of the guns, and waggons of corn, were all burned, and great pieces of each blown over the fields round about. In the morning very early Sir John Lanier[a] was sent out with a party to prevent the mischief, and was within three miles of the place when the guns were fired; so that he might have engaged the enemy if he pleased, but drew off another way to let them pass. Captain Villiers also went with another party toward Bryan's Bridge,

[a] Sir John Lanier commanded at the Boyne the Queen's Regiment of Horse, now the First Dragoon Guards.

but met them not. In the afternoon I went to the camp, and gave Sir Robert Southwell an account of what I saw, and returned.

13th. This day a great many carriages were sent toward Waterford, as also horses to bring up the artillery thence, and all care and industry used to bring away the cannon and boats to the camp. In the evening a party of horse and dragoons, with four hundred grenadiers on horseback, were sent out on some expedition, all under the command of brisk officers; all the army were likewise employed in providing fascines, which they made in very great abundance; and the enemy, being informed by a deserter where the King's tent lay, played so hard that way with their cannon, that he was forced to remove it to another place.

14th. I went this day to the camp about the bread at Thurles, and was assured that order was taken for it; after which I should have the money for the wheat. I dined with the Lord Ginkell, and returned in the evening, the day passing without any action.

15th. This day the cannon was brought up to the camp, and all began to prepare for action. I went with Dick Travers to see Nathaniel Weeks, where we dined (though he was in the camp), and so returned early in the evening.

16th. I stayed all day with Captain O'Brien, whom Mr. Burton brought hither sick on Thursday. In the afternoon the Lord Ginkell went out with a very strong party, we suppose toward the county of Clare; he took Frank Burton with him, and marched with all his baggage. In the evening we began to draw our fascines toward the trench.

17th. In the morning I preached at Drumkeen on Luke i. 68, and in the evening we had an account that our men were to enter the trenches this night, the Duke of Wurtemberg, Major-General Kirke, and Brigadier Stewart commanding; which in the beginning of the night they did, and in a little time beat them out of two forts, with the loss only of one man killed and three wounded; but of the enemy two hundred were killed, no quarter being given but artillery quarter in so much that their courabo was heard into the camp.

The King and Prince were in person to see the action, and stayed abroad until three in the morning. This day Major Margetson was shot by a cannon-ball on the hip and side of his belly as he lay in his tent, and little hope of his recovery is to be had.

18th. This day the artillery, &c. that came from Waterford, marched up to the camp under a very strong guard; also a party are garrisoned at Cullen, to secure that road. All this day we spent in quietness, only that the cannon played, and not only beat down a great part of the battlements of the city, but dismounted their cannon, so as to render one fort silent. At night our men by a mistake fired on one another, and many were lost, and all in the trenches in great confusion.

19th. This morning we fell with vigour into the enemy's trenches, and took two forts from them, wherein we lodged our men, and drew down our cannon very near their walls: the action was short, but very smart, and many killed on both sides.

20th. This morning very early we made an attack on the Yellow Fort near St. John's gate, and carried it, taking Captain Barret [a] and killing most of his men. The enemy also made a sally, but were soon repulsed; but our horse proceeding too far, many of them were lost by great and small shot from the walls. This day both sides fought with great courage, and many were killed, but we took what we attacked and held it.

21st. This was no great day of action, only our cannon played smartly at the Black Fort and the walls. The enemy also fired smartly, and threw many packs of wool over the walls. All our pioneers likewise, and abundance of faggots were carried down, and

[a] This account is confirmed by Mr. D'Alton in his "King James's Irish Army List:" he says "A Captain Barret was taken prisoner at the siege of Limerick. The attainders of 1691 include this officer, described as John Barret, of Dublin, esq. and also of Castlemore, county of Cork. At Chichester House, John Barret claimed and was allowed a long term of years subsisting in certain estates (of Colonel John Barret, who represented Mallow in 1689). The fee thereof was subsequently granted, partly to Sir John Meade, of Ballintober, Knight, and to Sir Mathew Deane, Knight, both of whom were creditors of the Colonel to a large amount." p. 866.

our cannon planted within half musket-shot of the walls; so that some brisk attack is expected speedily. Major Margetson [a] was killed in his tent by a cannon-ball, and Captain Needham in the trenches.

22nd. This morn the garrison at Cullen was alarmed with the news that Sarsfield appeared on the mountains with 3000 men. Captain O'Bryan this day took a purge of rhubarb in infusion, whereby I was confined in obligation to attend him. I also received a letter from my mother Aldworth by Isabel, and wrote back an answer with one inclosed to my wife: in the evening Nurse Goodwin came to us, pretending concern for her son in Limerick, but unknown to my mother. This day the King was in the trenches, and sent some drink to the gunners; in return whereof they beat down the tower over the Black Fort or bastion, which fell into it, and buried many of the enemy. All our cannon also are drawn down near the wall on the east side, next to the fair place, in number about forty pieces, and it is believed that to-morrow they will play there in order to a breach.

23rd. This day our cannon played very briskly on the wall, and beat down part thereof. In the afternoon the King sent a drum to the city, and on his return fired some carcasses into it, whereby some houses were set on fire, in so much that we could see it, and they were forced to blow up three houses before they could quench it.

24th. I preached this day at Drumkeen, and in the afternoon walked to the hill, where we could hear the cannon incessantly playing. At night the city was fired again by us, but soon quenched; otherwise little action besides firing into and from the trenches.

25th. Captain O'Bryan, being fully recovered, determined this day to return, but it proved so extremely wet that no man could stir. However we heard the cannon as usual, and had an account in the evening that we had made a fair breach in the wall, fit for an attack.

[a] Major Margetson was son of Dr. James Margetson, Archbishop of Armagh. He married Alice, daughter of William Caulfeild, first Viscount Charlemont; and she married secondly George Lord Carpenter.

26th. Captain O'Bryan returned to the camp, having presented me with four guineas. I went with him, and was well treated at his tent, with Mr. Lang and several others of the prince's family. I went this day to Mr. Cox to get a protection for Mr. Cusack, but did not effect it. This day was held a great council of war about attacking the counterscarps, and it was resolved to be done to-morrow.

27th. We all went from Drumkeen to the camp, to see the action. I visited the Earl of Meath, and dined with Captain Stearn, that regiment being just going into the trenches to relieve Lieutenant-General Douglas; but he desired not to be relieved until the action was over, that he might command and hold that post. After dinner I went to the King's camp, and was presented by Captain O'Bryan to the Prince; soon after which the King and he rode up to the hill near the old church, and we got to the same ditch a little lower. About half an hour after three the attack began, and continued above two hours and a half. Never was any action undertaken with more bravery, nor carried on with more courage. We stormed and took the Black Fort: therein they [sprung] a mine, and blew up many of the Brandenburg regiment. We took their trenches, and mounted the breach, but were forced to retire; the barricade within it was so strong, and the place so flanked, that we could not hold it. It was a very hot service, both great and small shot firing continually on both sides. We lost many men, and had more wounded, and of them the Lord Charlemont was bruised with stones; the Earl of Meath was bruised with a stone on the shoulder, and Lieutenant Blakeney wounded in the head. We heard that the Duke of Wurtemberg was killed, Kirk and Cutts wounded, &c. I was forced to come away as soon as the action was over, and so could not get an account of all the particulars thereof.

28th. This day a drum was sent to demand a parley, in order to bring off and bury the dead; but it was denied by the enemy; whereupon our cannon with bombs and carcasses played furiously, and it was generally talked that a fresh attack would be made out of hand.

We now had some account of our loss to be near one thousand killed and wounded; but that the Duke of Wurtemberg and Kirk were untouched. We lost near fifty officers. There were actually some of our men in the city, but were beaten out, being not seconded, it being not the King's order to storm the city, but only to attack the counterscarp; by which mistake all the action miscarried.

29th. This day a general council was held, wherein it was determined to break up the siege, and retire;[a] and accordingly all the heavy cannon was drawn up from the battering into the artillery yard, and all things disposed accordingly for a retreat.

30th. This morning the King left the camp, and marched to Cullen, in his way to Waterford; whereupon I rode toward Limerick, to know the motion of the army, and, finding that they would not stir until Monday morning, I retired to my company.

31st. I went with Dr. Burgh to Carriganliss, and there met the van of our army, the heavy cannon and some regiments, with the hospital. They assured us that all our men were drawn out of the trenches, and that in the morning they were to break up the camp.

SEPTEMBER 1st. This day the whole army came to Carriganliss, and we, being advertised by Mr. Stepney that the generals were advising about the frontiers, Dr. Burgh and I went to the camp, and gave our advice as to the number and strength of the castles thereabout, and it was resolved to go next morning and view Lough Gurr; all the discourse being that the Earl of Marlborough was daily expected at Cork Harbour with eight thousand men, and that we should join him there, and take that city.

2nd. The Dean and I went early to the camp, and rode with

[a] Mr. Macaulay decides, between two contradictory statements, that this resolution was caused by heavy rains. The Dean's silence on this point, though he mentions heavy rain on the 25th and on the ninth of the following month, suggests a different conclusion. Harris (Life of William III., p. 288,) says it was caused by the repulse, the scarcity of ammunition, and the approaching wet season. Colonel Bellingham indeed attributes it to the rain alone, which he says fell heavily "these two days past." This gentleman is particular in giving the state of the weather during the campaign. See his diary in Playfair's Family Antiquity, vol. vii. appendix, page cxxx.

General Ginkell and Scravenmore to Lough Gurr, which on sight they concluded not fit for a garrison, but sent Captain Oliver with a party to Kilmallock to bring off the Protestants.

3rd. This day the King sailed from Waterford, and we lay still encamped to destroy and forage.

4th. This day the army marched to Cullen, where Captain Mills and I took up quarters for our party at one Child's house, about half a mile from the camp, and there set up our beds and horses. The march was in divisions of horse and foot, and so the camp was pitched accordingly. This day Captain Aldworth and I dined at Lieutenant Sanderan's tent.

5th. I went early to the camp, in order to wait on the Lord Ginkell, and in hope to know from him what resolution was taken about our going to Cork, and so I took [dinner] with Major Hamilton. In the afternoon the Earl of Portland, with our two new Lords Justices, the Lord Sydney and Mr. Coningsby, came to the camp, and were in council all the evening; so that I could hear nothing but that we were to march to-morrow.

6th. I went early to the general's quarters, where I waited on the Lord Ginkell, and begged of him to recommend me to Lord Sydney to be his chaplain, which he did with all alacrity imaginable; but the lord told him he was provided already, and thereupon he advised me to live in Thurles this winter, assuring me that he will place a good garrison there. Soon after we marched to Tipperary, and the Lords Justices, &c. to Cashel. At Tipperary I spoke to my Lord Ginkell about the wheat which he desired me to provide for the army at Thurles, and in order whereunto I sent Dick Travers thither yesterday, being desirous to know whether it were for himself or for Peierara; he told me for the latter, and therefore I went immediately to his tent according to his invitation; but he went sick last night to Clonmell, and I only met with his brother, who proposed such terms as we cannot deal in. He would give but fifteen shillings per barrel, would have it ground there, and if he wants it will send for it, and then pay the money. I thereupon left him, and

marched with Captain Mills and Tom Badham to Cashel. At Golden Bridge I met Captain Aldworth and Dick Travers, who delivered me a letter from Mrs. Hacket, with advice that twenty or thirty barrels of wheat might be had at Thurles at twenty shillings per barrel; but the people will not engage their corn without ready money. I visited my sister Burgh at Cashel. I took up my quarters at Thurlesbeg, but, our luggage not coming up to us, we were forced to lie in our clothes on straw, and eat only bread and milk.

7th. I preached at Cashel on Psalm cxix. 5, 6, and dined at Mrs. Pennefeather's. After evening prayer I visited my cousin Fuller and my sister Burgh, and so returned to Thurlesbeg. I sent John to the camp, with a letter to Golstein, and in it Mr. Hacket's letter to me enclosed; but the Lord Ginkell was so busy that I got no answer this night, but was ordered to attend for it to-morrow. This day Lieutenant-General Douglas marched with five regiments of foot, viz., his own, Lieutenant-General Bellasis, Brigadier ——, Brigadier Steward, Lord George Hamilton, and a Derry regiment, and three troops of guards, Colonel Russell's regiment of horse and Inniskillen Dragoons, through Cashel, towards the north, to winter quarters.

8th. I went in the morning to the camp, and dined with the Lord Ginkell, who is appointed to be at Kilkenny this winter with Scravenmore, General of horse, and Count Nassau, Major-General of foot. He commands nine regiments of horse and as many foot in the counties of Tipperary, Kilkenny, Kildare, Carlow, and Wicklow. The horse are Mompellion, Oyen, Ritzell, Newmass, Ginkell, and Schomberg. The foot are three Dutch-Nassau; three French, Lamellonier, Cambron, and the Cashel; and three English, Cutts', Babington's, and Floyd's. These three cast lots for their quarters, and it fell, the Dutch at Cashel, the French at Thurles, and the English at Roscrea. After dinner his excellency advised me to Thurles, assuring me that he would send an engineer to fortify the place, and take care that the garrison behave themselves well. Whereupon I returned straight with my brother Aldworth to Thurlesbeg, and, giving orders to our men to follow the next

morning, we went to Thurles and lodged with Mr. Thomas Mathews. This day a party of three hundred horse, with some foot, was sent to Kilmallock, which they took (being again possessed by the enemy), and a detached party of foot out of all Ginkell's regiment was sent to Thurles to preserve the town.

9th. This day Lieutenant-General Douglas marched with his party through Thurles, and encamped beyond the town: so that it was very hard even for our guard to preserve the town from being plundered. We dined and lodged with Cornet Mathews; but, going in the evening to Douglas's camp to visit Captain Burgh, it proved exceeding wet and stormy, so that we came back wet and dirty.

10th. In the morning Douglas marched on toward the north, and we received an account that Captain Fox, with the engineer and a small party that went to view Nenagh and the castles thereabout, were besieged in Crag-castle; but in the afternoon they came to us, all but Captain Fox, having killed and hurt several of the enemy, but lost none themselves, and the noise of Douglas's army marching that way having raised the siege. I went with the engineer, and walked about the castle, and viewed every part thereof; then to his quarters, where he employed himself in drawing a map of this part of the country; and having supped with him returned to my quarters in the castle.

11th. I spent the whole day with the engineer in completing his map, and viewing the south side of the town.

12th. I went with the engineer to Cashel, and rode with him round the city, taking a view thereof; as also went to the top of the cathedral tower, and he took a draught of the church and its yard, as well as of the city. We dined, and Captain Toler and Mr. Hayes of Lower Ormond with us, at Mr. Cook's, and in the evening we returned all together, but in the way we took a view of Holy Cross.

13th. We received an account that Sarsfield[a] had passed the

[a] This was Patrick Sarsfield, styled "Earl of Lucan;" of whom so much has been written. His family appear seated at Sarsfieldstown so early as 1364. But it was William Sarsfield, Mayor of Dublin, who became Sir William Sarsfield of Lucan, and

Shannon, and lay at Banagher, and that Douglas was intrenched at Roscrea, not daring to proceed. In the afternoon we took a view of the west of the town, and the engineer took a draught of the whole, and then designed a line for its fortification. Mr. Moses also, commissary of the bread under Peirara, came hither, and bought a good quantity of wheat, and made bread of it, desiring my assistance, which he had.

14th. I preached at Thurles about contentment, on Heb. xiii. 5. In the morning our engineer returned to the camp, and very early Colonel Coy marched through the town towards Roscrea, with about three hundred horse and dragoons. About eight of the clock Sir John Lanier followed, with all the English regiments left, viz., Oxford, Lanier, Coy, Langston, and Beerly, with Lewson and part of Cunningham's dragoons. They made no stop in town, but went on forward. About two in the afternoon Major-General Kirk, with seven regiments of foot, viz., Kirk, Hanmer, Lisburn, Meath, Cutts, and two more, encamped just beyond the town. I went to the camp in the evening, and visited Joe Carpenter, being a captain in Hanmer's regiment, and spoke to Abbington in Earl's regiment about my cousin Francis's money, but to no purpose. I then went and sat a while with Captain Stearn, and so returned.

15th. I went to Cashel to inquire after news, being told that Marlborough was landed, and Scravenmore gone to Cork with fifteen hundred horse to join him. I waited on my Lord Ginkell, and he told me that Scravenmore only went to see Mallow and the Blackwater, but his adjutant Golstein assured me that he had more business. I waited on the General's secretary also, with Dick Bonworth, to get a pass for him and his brother to go for England, and in the evening came back.

16th. In the morning Brigadier Delamilonier came to Thurles, and viewed the castle, and asked me many questions about my being

founder of the eminence of this family. He was great-great-grandfather of Patrick. Patrick's sister Frances married Dominick Sarsfield, Viscount Kilmallock, of an ancient family in the city of Cork, but not (so far as appears) related to the Lucan branch.

in it, but continued my stay until he should speak to the General. I gave him an account of the country and what places were fit to receive garrisons. Soon after a party of French foot, about one hundred, came and relieved the Dutch, and settled here under the command of Captain Delacroix. My brother Aldworth went to Cashel, and stayed out until the gates were shut, and so could not get in, but lay in the hay all night.

17th. Captain Delacroix told me that his design was to preserve the town and country as much as he could from pillaging, and thereupon made proclamation by the beat of a drum in French that no soldier or any other person take anything without paying for it, upon pain of death; and at his desire I wrote the same thing in English, which he signed, and it was affixed to the market-house. In the afternoon Captain Aldworth and Dick Travers went to Brittass to search for a horse and arms at the information of Mr. Grace; they could not find the arms, but his mare they brought home with them.

18th. The garrison that was at Borrisakane marched through the town towards Kilkenny, being relieved by some French that are to quarter there. They told us that, hearing some cannon on Monday last toward Roscrea, they sent two dragoons to inquire in the matter, who near Lisnaskea, meeting with seven of King James's horse, and mistaking them for friends, were both shot in the back mortally. There came also a trumpeter through the town from the enemy to treat about exchange of prisoners, and with him a soldier as his guard, who told us that Sarsfield had besieged Birr, and that the cannon we heard was there. That our army was on their march to relieve it, under the command of Douglas and Kirk. In the afternoon I walked to Brittass with my sister Mathews and Mrs. Grace, diverting myself as well as I could, while my company went with my brother Mathews two miles off to kill rabbits; as I had so troublesome a gall between my legs, I could not ride but in great pain.

19th. I sent to Cashel to Dr. Burgh, to inquire for news, and especially of the proceedings of Scravenmore in the county of Cork.

He sent me word that Scravenmore had lately routed a great body of the enemy near Mallow, and that, having broken down that bridge, he was marched to Castletown Roch. Whereupon my brother Aldworth and I resolved to go to him, and to quarter at Ballyhooley until the Lord Marlborough should arrive or the Lord Scravenmore return.

20th. All our party marched from Thurles to Cashel, in order to get into the county of Cork, and took up our quarters at Dr. Burgh's house in the city.

21st. I preached in St. John's church in Cashel, Ginkell and Count Nassau being there. In the evening I got a pass from Ginkell to go to Scravenmore, and a letter to the Duke of Wurtemberg, being at Cahir, to give me a party to convey me safely over the mountain.

22nd. I came to Cahir, and waited on the Duke of Wurtemberg, who promised me a party next morning according to my desire. This day we received an account that the Earl of Marlborough was arrived, and had sent an express with an account of it to Cashel to Ginkell.

23rd. Very early in the morning Ginkell came to Cashel, and brought with him Lieutenant Turner, whom the Earl of Marlborough sent to him by the way of Waterford, assuring us that the Earl was on the coast, bound for Cork, with a great fleet. Whereupon it was resolved that the Duke should march to Cork, with all his force that were with him, except the garrison in the castle at Cahir, and that I should go before with Lieutenant Turner, and give his lordship an account of the Duke's coming, having therefor a corporal and twelve horse given me. I marched this night to Castle Lyons, where I was assured that Scravenmore was this day marched to Cork to join the Earl of Marlborough.

24th. In the morning I marched to Cork,* and acquainted Scra-

* Cork was anciently called Corkmor, or Great Cork, from which it is probable there was then a town on the lands now called Corkbeg, or Little Cork, just within the entrance of the harbour. Many considerable towns were destroyed by the Irish during the wars of York and Lancaster.

venmore, whom I found encamped the night before on the hill above Water's Mills, about half a mile from the city, of the resolution taken for the Duke of Wurtemberg to join him, and that accordingly he was on his march from Cahir toward him. He shewed me a letter from a correspondent that the Duke of Berwick, with a great body of horse, was marched from Limerick toward Newmarket, with a design to get to him all the forces of Muskerry and county of Kerry, and therewith to raise the siege of Cork, and thereon gave me orders to return next morning to the Duke, and to acquaint him therewith, and desire him to hasten up to Cork, lest the enemy should come down before him and disturb our lodgment. In the afternoon, Scravenmore's adjutant, Reks, returned from the Cove,[a] with orders from the Duke of Marlborough to send a party of horse over

[a] The Cove, oftener called "Cove," is mentioned by Smith (1750) as a village inhabited by seamen and revenue officers. By strangers the "Cove of Cork" has been understood to mean Cork Harbour. In 1848 the Queen visited Cork, and was prevailed on by the inhabitants of Cove to give to their town the name of "Queenstown;" its increase in size and importance producing a jealousy of the mother city and a desire to be more distinguished from it, though it is in a great degree supported by the resort of citizens of Cork in the summer months. It has however become a place of commerce. "The Cove" was on the south shore of Inismore or "the great island," called also "the Island of Barrymore" and "Barry's Island." In 1638 David Earl of Barrymore made a lease to one Astwood of the lands of Ballyvilloon, otherwise called "the Cove," &c. for 141 years, at 9*l.* per annum, which were afterwards assigned to Edmond Cotter. There is a slight hollow or gorge in the steep hill here, and the lands of Ballyvilloon form the western side of this gorge, which must have caused a small bay or inlet of the water, capable of affording some shelter to boats, and therefore called "the Cove;" but it is now flat ground, doubtless made artificially. From this place towards the west there was lately a row of mean cabins and cottages which the late Viscount Midleton, in prosecution of intended improvements, demolished. But it is towards the east that the town mainly extended, the most easterly part seeming the oldest, while on Ballyvilloon is springing up a very handsome quarter. The above Edmond Cotter, who possessed the Cove, was father of Sir James Cotter, a military partizan of King James in the wars of which this Journal treats. Edmond is styled of Barry's Island in 1627, though he afterwards resided elsewhere. The family seem to have long resided in this island, and were called MacCotter. In a deed of 1573, relating to lands in the Great Island, is mention of Gerald son of William (juvenis) Mac Coter. It is witnessed by James McCotter and Edmond Boy (yellow) McCotter. In another deed of 1572, relating

the water to cover his foot toward Cork. About three in the afternoon Major-General Tettau, having drawn some cannon to Fair Hill, resolved to make a descent, and to attack one or both the new forts near Shandon Castle;[a] but no sooner were his men posted in order to that design, but the enemy set fire to the suburbs between him and them, and, having deserted both the forts and castle, retired in haste to the city. In the evening I conducted a body of horse over the river at a ford under the church of Curry Kippane,[b] and, leaving Dick Travers to guide them by the Bridge of Carrigrohan[c] to the Lough[d] of Cork, I returned to Scravenmore, by the way having

to lands in the same island, is mention of James son of Maurice McCothir. In 1529 Mauricius McCottyr occurs as witness to a deed. Another branch of the Cotters were of Coppingerstown Castle—in Irish "Ballycopiner." See note, p. 95, where this name appears with the "mac ;" but subsequently, in inquisitions p.m., this is omitted. Sir James L. Cotter, Bart. is in possession of a letter from the Duke of Tyrconnel to the above Sir James Cotter, respecting the conduct of the war. There were also some documents from which it appeared that Sir James used great but unavailing exertions to raise new levies among the "Creaghts," a sort of wandering Irish who lived in moveable wicker huts, of whom a full account may be seen in the Kilkenny Archæological Journal for Nov. 1855. For his early career see Ludlow's Memoirs, pp. 428, 419, and 398, and Harris' Life of King William, Appendix, p. xxxiv.

[a] Shandon Castle on the north occupied a considerable eminence over the city. Lower down the hill are the remains of a very thick wall which perhaps may have constituted one of these "new forts." A few years ago part of it being undermined fell on and crushed a house beneath it, and killed a woman within. The ground which it bounded was sold about 1730, by one Roche, to the ancestor of the Warren family, by the name of a piece of ground "called Skiddough Castle."

[b] The ruins of this ancient church, with its venerable cemetery, still remain. They are situated on very high ground on the north side of the river Lee, and command a magnificent view of the surrounding country.

[c] This must be understood of the bridge across the "Bishop's Brook," between the lands of Carrigrohan and Inchigaggin, for until lately there was no bridge across the Lee near Carrigrohan.

[d] This piece of water, which is situated on a hill, contains about twelve acres, but from the lowness of its shores seems much larger. It is the resort of skaters from the city on the rare occurrence of hard frost. The Corporation of Cork have lately assumed a property in the Lough, and in another public commonage near it called Gallows Green, formerly the place of execution of criminals, and have set part of the latter to a society of monks, who have built on it a large school-house, from a design by one of their body,

heard the Earl of Marlborough's drums on their march. When we passed the river the enemy in the city beat their drums and gave huzzas, concluding that the Duke of Berwick was advanced hither to relieve them, and to engage the Earl of Marlborough before our horse came up, but they soon found themselves mistaken.

25th. I went early, and met the Duke of Wurtemberg at Fermoy, where he had just got his cannon over the bridge, resolving to encamp that night at Rathcormac. I delivered my message, and, having received his answer that he would be up with us the next night without fail, I returned immediately back to Cork. When I came to the camp I found that Scravenmore was gone over to wait on the Earl of Marlborough, and therefore went over the river also; but, not daring in the night to go to the camp, where I was a stranger (though I saw it from the hill), I went and quartered at Carrigrohan.

26th. I went to the camp early, and, missing Scravenmore, I delivered my message myself to the Earl of Marlborough. After which I went home, and in the afternoon shewed a new way from one camp to the other by my house at Gillaby. In the evening the Duke of Wurtemberg came to the camp on the north side of the city, we being also in possession of Shandon Castle; whence our cannon played both into the forts and the city; and Scravenmore, bringing over all his horse to join us, took his quarters at Gillaby.

27th. The enemy having deserted their works at the Cat[a]

which has much architectural merit. On the other part of the green there formerly stood two stone pillars, used as a gallows when the gaol (over the North gate) was within the city.

[a] "St. Bride's church stood where the Cat is now. The walls of the church stood on the south side of the Cat, towards the road. There is no appearance of the ruins of the church. The ruins did appear before the last wars, about the year 1664." (Bishop Downs' MS. Journal.) Perhaps the following passage from Du Cange may throw some light on the meaning of the word "cat" as applied to a fort: "CATH. Vineas machinas bellicas, quibus itur ad murum suffodiendum, quas Bononienses vocant 'cattos.' Catti ergo sunt vineæ sive plutei. Sub quibus miles in morem felis, quem Cattum vulgo dicimus, in subsissis aut insidiis latet." See also O'Brien's Irish Dictionary, *sub voce* Cat. Cat Fort is now only a small barrack.

without a blow struck, we became masters of it, and began to cast bombs into the city, and to play with our cannon against the fort,[a] from thence and the Friars' Garden and another battery above the fort, near the Mitre.[b] This morning I gave Scravenmore an account of the usefulness of the steeple[c] of the cathedral, that if boards were

[a] This fort is called Elizabeth Fort. Macaulay says, "The old fort where the Irish made the hardest fight lies in ruins." This is a very erroneous statement. A horizontal course of slightly battered surface on the face of one of the bastions towards the bottom, which looks towards Catfort, and which has recently been repaired, was the only damage observable. There are barracks within the fort, which are frequently occupied. One of the curtains (the south) has been removed to gain room, and the defences have been otherwise injured by alterations. But this must have been a strong place, and might have made a longer defence if its fate had not been involved with that of the comparatively defenceless city below it. It was delivered up under the treaty for the surrender of the city.

[b] The Mitre was probably a tavern. It is mentioned in Bishop Down's MS. Journal (1700). He says that "The west side of the street coming from the South Bridge, and up to the Mitre, and also the north side of the fort (Elizabeth's), belongs to this parish" (St. Finbar's).

[c] Both Story and the Dean call this the steeple, but it may be doubted whether it was not the ancient "round tower" which stood in the churchyard, for this was nearer to the fort, as appears from the plan of Cork in Pacata Hibernia, where "the round or watch tower" is placed eastward of the cathedral, but westward of the church of St. Mary de Nard, round the site of which it is ascertained that the fort was built, while it appears that the steeple was westward of the cathedral, and, like the tower, stood by itself, as appears too in an older map of 1545. When Boullaye le Gouz was here the round tower was (as he tells us in a work published in 1653) more than 100 feet high. It is possible that the Dean's military ardour may have been the cause of the destruction of this interesting relic of antiquity, for we learn from other sources that the fire returned from the fort shook the steeple exceedingly. There is not a vestige of it now remaining above ground. Story's map, in many respects very incorrect, shews neither steeple nor round tower apart from the cathedral, and this gives some ground for supposing that both these separate structures were removed before the siege of Cork. Smith's expression, that "some years ago an ancient round tower stood in the churchyard a little detached from the church," suggests a different opinion. But it afterwards appears (vol. ii. p. 207) that he knew nothing of it but from Ware's account. In a small plan of Cork on the margin of the map of Munster, in "Pacata Hibernia," it is represented as tapering from the bottom to a point at the top, and called "the spire:" and it is placed towards the west of the churchyard, which seems to have been done as an expedient to bring the structure within the boundary line; for in a plan of the city in the library of Trinity College, of the date of

laid on the beams thereof our men might gall the enemy in the fort from that place with their muskets, whereupon Lieutenant Townsend was sent with men thither, and accordingly did very good execution. I also took care to have the course of Droope's millstream [a] turned, which ran through the north of the city, and drove a grist-mill there. In the morning our heavy cannon were landed near the Red Cow by Red Abbey,[b] and there a battery was raised of thirty-

1602, and in which also it is called "the spire," and depicted truly like a round tower, though perhaps a little too tapering, it is placed some distance to the south-east of the cathedral, about the spot where some peculiar stones and sculpture have been found, and which is popularly said to have been the grave of St. Finbar. There is no tradition as to the exact site of the tower.

[a] There was a mill here in very ancient times. King Edward III. confirmed a grant made by the corporation of Cork to William son of Walter Droup, of eighty perches of ground in length, and two perches in breadth, in Cork and in Dungarvan, in the suburb of Cork, lying from the thread (*filo*) of water of the Lee, to the furthest part of the stone column of the middle bridge of the said city, together with the watercourse flowing and reflowing through the said ground, to build a mill there. (See Rolls of Chancery, p. 182.) This mill is in Fishshamble Lane, and is still in active operation. But, judging by inspection of the localities, the measurement of 80 perches seems a misprint for 30.

It appears from the foregoing and from other authorities, that the original *Danish* City of Cork did not, as is commonly supposed, occupy the whole space which was afterwards surrounded by walls, but only about half of it: and that all that portion northward of the above millstream was a suburb called Dungarvan, which comprised the present parish of St. Peter's; and this agrees with a record mentioned by Smith, vol. i. p. 74, note. Dungarvan is mentioned as a suburb so lately as the reign of Elizabeth, though within the walls.

[b] This had been an abbey of Augustinian monks. Smith mentions two dates assigned for its foundation, viz. about 1420, and in the reign of Edward I. The latter must be the more correct, for among the ancient deeds belonging to T. R. Sarsfield, Esq. is a conveyance from Walter Newelond and Margery Forester his wife to David le Blound of a messuage in the street of St. John the Baptist, near Cork, extending in length from the said street on the south to the way which leads from the street of St. John the Evangelist to *the house of the friars of the order of St. Augustin* on the north, and in breadth from the common lane leading from the street of St. John the Baptist to the sea (tide way?) on the east to a certain curtilage of the said friars on the west. This bears date Tuesday next after the feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the 16th year of King Edward II. and is witnessed by John Galagre mayor and William Droup and Adam Newlons bailiffs of Cork, Walter de Kerdif, Perceval Vincent, Adam Reych, John FitzHenry, Richard Reych, and Walter Waldingst. One of the seals is gone: the other represents two keys joined like a pair of tongs. When Smith wrote the abbey was used as a sugar-house, and it so continued till 1799, when it was burned. A small street of houses was afterwards

six pounders, which playing against the city wall soon made it tumble. Whereon the enemy let the Bishop [a] come out to us, whom they made prisoner in the city, with all the clergy, and about one thousand three hundred of the Protestants, and toward evening they beat a parley, and came to a treaty, whereon a truce was granted until the next morning.

28th. The enemy not accepting of the conditions offered, our cannon and bombs began to play most fiercely, in so much that a breach in the city began to appear plainly; and when the enemy appeared on the wall near it they were raked off by our small ordnance from the Cat. Last night a captain, lieutenant, and forty men were posted in the Brickyard, near Gillabbey, to hinder the enemy from making their escape that way through the Marsh; and accordingly, some attempting it about midnight, Captain Swiney and four more were killed, and Captain McCarthy [b] taken, being

built on the site by Lieut. Philip Donovan, and named Donovan Street, but, falling into other hands, it has since obtained the name of Cumberland Street. The descent of Lieut. Philip Donovan of Donovan Street from the chiefs of that name has been published with Dr. O'Donovan's translation of the Annals of the Four Masters. The tower and a wall containing some small pointed windows are all that remain of the abbey.

[a] Dr. Edward Wetenhall, a native of Lichfield in Staffordshire, and educated at Westminster school under the famous Dr. Busby.

[b] Mr. D'Alton, in his lately-published "King James's Army List," mentions several of this name: Donagh McCarty, Captain in the Earl of Clancarthy's regiment; Donagh McCarty, Lieutenant in Colonel Justin McCarty's regiment; and at page 10 a Captain Daniel Macarty. The Earl of Clancarthy was the head of this family. Cormac Oge McCarthy was created Baron of Blarney and Viscount Muskery in 1628. His son Donagh was raised to the earldom of Clancarthy; he married a sister of the Duke of Ormond, and was grandfather of the above Earl, whose regiment was taken prisoners at the surrender of Cork.

The male descendants of the first of these lords have become extinct. Their principal castle (Blarney) is a ruin in the midst of fine old plantations, the property of the Jeffreyes family, as the well known song intimates:—

'Tis Lady Jeffreyes that owns that station,
Like Alexander or Helen fair,
There's no commander in all this nation
In emulation can with her compare.

This lady, popularly called Lady Jeffreyes from being the sister of the Lord Chancellor Fitzgibbon, Earl of Clare, was a person of most masculine and enterprising character,

desperately wounded, and the rest forced into the city again. About one of the clock, the tide being out, the Danes from the north, and the English from the south, passed the river into the East Marsh, in order to storm the breach that was made in the city wall, and im-

which is wittily expressed in the above verses. She is said to have persuaded the grand jury of the County of Cork to build a bridge near Blarney, in a different situation from the old one, in order to form an ornamental object, and, when the bridge was built, she applied to have the course of the river changed and brought under it. But this was too much, and so a handsome bridge now stands in the middle of a field.

But to return to the McCarthys. This great family, formerly Kings of South Munster, had many branches, who all fell into obscurity in consequence of the forfeitures, except one, that of Carrignavar. The first Viscount Muskery had two brothers, Teige McCarthy of Aglish, and Daniel McCarty of Carrignavar. Teige had a son Dermod, whose descendants are said to have continued till lately, and to have fallen to a very low station, and to have not long ago become extinct; but this last must be uncertain. Daniel McCarty, the youngest brother of Lord Muskery, built the castle of Carrignavar in 1616, and died about 1658. His last wife, whom he married long after the rebellion of 1641, applied to the Court of Claims in 1662, and was allowed dower of his lands, which shews that he was adjudged an innocent papist. He appears to have been ancestor of the subsequent family of Carrignavar, whose pedigree is printed in Burke's "History of the Commoners:" yet, strange to say, the next possessor of Carrignavar seems to have been his nephew Donagh, first Earl of Clancarthy, for a Daniel's son Cormac, otherwise called Charles, held it by a lease from that Earl for 280 years from 1663, at a nominal rent of 11*l.* a-year, though, if heir of Daniel, he ought to have been as well entitled to the lands (which were very extensive) as his stepmother to dower of them. Yet, though he made no claim to these, he in 1662 claimed and was allowed other large estates which were expressly devised to himself by the will of his maternal grandfather Stephen Myagh (FitzGarret) of Cork, merchant; all which circumstances, coupled with this, that the Carrignavar estate was not forfeited or regranted, suggest that the Earl may have succeeded to it as heir at law of his uncle Daniel. Nevertheless, in his will in 1665, he makes Charles of Carrignavar the next in remainder to his estates after Dermod of Aglish, calling the latter however his "cousin-german," and not the former. These apparent inconsistencies have been attempted to be accounted for in several ways, which, considering the commencement of the lease of 1663, are not satisfactory. The above Charles was called Spaniach or Spaniard. The estates being settled on his son's marriage, he forfeited in 1688 only a life-interest. In a late publication on Irish music by Dr. Petrie and Mr. Curry, the ancient clan march of the McCartys is given, with a translation of Irish words adapted to it, called Corromacke Spaniach Carrignavar, and describing the family as "the generous race who never hoarded their wealth." The above rent of 11*l.* was forfeited in 1688 by the Earl, and subsequently purchased by the Carrignavar family, who also acquired by marriage with an heiress the estates of the M'Carthys of Cloghroe. But all their estates were lately sold by the Incumbered Estates Court. They had produced 7000*l.* a year.

mediately the van posted themselves under the bank of the Marsh,[a] which seems to be a counterscarp to the city wall. In which approach the noble Duke of Grafton[b] received a mortal wound in the point of his shoulder. The Salamander also and another vessel which came up the morning tide lay at the Marsh end directly before the wall, and played their cannon at the breach, and shot bombs into the city. In the midst whereof the Earl of Tyrone and Lieutenant-Colonel Rycaut came out and made articles for a surrender, the fort to be ours in an hour and the city next morning; all in arms to be prisoners of war. In the evening the fort was received by us, and the Protestants were set at liberty, and all was full of joy.

29th. In the morning many seamen and other loose persons entered into the city through the breach and other places, and plundered many houses, especially of papists. As soon as the bridge could be mended, the Earl of Marlborough and Scravenmore entered, and took much pains to preserve the city from further damage. This day also a party of horse was sent to invest Kinsale, whereby that town was preserved from being burned. In the afternoon all papists were ordered by proclamation, on pain of death, to deliver up their arms and to repair to the East Marsh, where all that had been in arms were secured, and after put under guard; the officers in the County Court house, and the rest in the churches and other places.

30th. This day the residue of our army began their march towards Kinsale; and the magistrates of Cork, resuming their places, proclaimed the King and Queen, and put the city into some order.

Exegi monumentum ære perennius.

[a] This latter marsh now forms the parish of Saint Paul's, and the English assailants were approaching it through another marsh more to the south, where the Duke of Grafton was killed. The marshes were then separated from one another by an inlet or tideway afterwards filled up, and now forming Patrick Street.

[b] Collins (Peerage) says that the Duke of Grafton received a wound with a shot which broke two of his ribs, of which he died at Cork on the 9th of October following, and that his corpse was brought to England, and buried at Euston in Suffolk. The ground on which he was killed is to this day called Grafton's Alley. Mr. Croker says the shot was fired by a blacksmith from a forge in Old Post-office Lane, by which he must mean the place now so called.

APPENDIX.

OWING to the kindness of Alex. M'Carthy, Esq. our respected and intelligent Town Clerk, the Editor has been enabled to make the following extracts from the Council-book of the Corporation of Cork, which have reference to the period immediately subsequent to that treated of. The Dean's account terminates on September 30. The Protestant Corporation resume their labours, and enter on their respective offices the ensuing day, October 1. These items extend over a period of ten years; they are highly interesting, as exhibiting the endeavours of the civic body to restore order and reinstate the affairs of the city after the general shipwreck which it must have suffered during the siege. The difficulties they had to encounter are obvious, inasmuch as the soldiery were still quartered on the citizens for want of barrack accommodation, and grievous exactions were often levied for their maintenance. We have also here an insight into the slow, but steady, progress of the city in various departments, and the different means adopted, as circumstances suggested, for the amelioration of the condition of the inhabitants, the formation of new guilds, the proposal for the introduction of pipe-water, and the erection of barracks, &c. The Council-book, from which these extracts were made, commences 1st July, 1609, and accurately records the proceedings of the corporate body till the 21st August, 1643. A gap then occurs for a period of forty-seven years. It is now difficult to say what has become of the intermedial part, as there can be no doubt but that it did exist, from the fact of its being referred to by Smith in his History of Cork (vol. ii. pp. 152, 173, 185, 188, 192). The missing period embraces the latter part

of the reign of the martyred Charles, the usurpation of Cromwell, the restoration of Charles II. the reign of James II. and the beginning of the reign of William III. The loss of such valuable historic evidence is much to be regretted.

At an assembly of Common Councell, held on ffirst day of October, 1690.

It having pleased Almighty God, in his infinite mercy, to deliver this citty, and the Protestant inhabitants thereof, out of the hands and from under the tyranny of their malicious implacable enemyes the Papists, and to restore us to our religion and property, It is thought fit, in order that so great a mercy may never be forgotten, that the 29th day of September, being the day the army of their Majesties King William and Queene Mary entred the citty, be kept as an anniversary thanksgiving to Almighty God for the said deliverance.

Whereas for want of beere and other necessaries for reliefe of their Majesties army that entred the citty, three hogsheads of wine have bin delivered by Mr. Sheriffe White for the supply of them, it is ordered that he be paid twenty-one pound sterling for the same out of the revenue of this citty. And it is likewise ordered that whatsoever sum the Mayor shall have occasion to lay out and disburse for the necessary workes of the Citty, not exceeding ffifty pounds, the same be reimbursed him out of the revenue.

Tuesday, 14*th October*, 1690.

By the unanimous vote and consent of the whole assembly of Common Councell, Alan Brodrick, Esq. was elected Recorder of this citty, to continue untill he remove his residence out of the citty and county thereof.

Ordered by the Councell, that upon any sudden emergency which may happen, that the Mayor have in him left a discretionary power to act as he shall thinke convenient and necessary from time to time, which shall be binding to the rest and taken as the act of this whole assembly.

Ordered, that the Recorder draw up the grievances of this citty committed on us by M^{c}Elligott, Barrett, Clancarthy, &c. in order to be represented unto the King for our releife and bringinge them to condigne punishment.

Ordered, that an addresse of thankfulness be drawn up by the Recorder, and such others as he shall thinke convenient to call unto his assistance, to be presented unto his Majestye as an acknowledgment of our deliverance.

Ordered, that my Lord Marleborough and the Governor of Corke be presented with the freedome of this citty in silver boxes.

Tuesday, 28*th October*, 1690.

Ordered, that the two Sheriffes, the Recorder, and Alderman Dunscombe

waite on the Governour and discourse him about the charge this citty hath already bin at about the hospitall and other things relating to the army, and for the charge that is like to ensue.

10th November, 1690.

Ordered that John Hammon and other Quakers pay their tolleration mony, as usually they have done, or in default thereof they to lose the benefitt of the tolleration and pay petty duties and gatage.

Ordered, that the mayor, for this ensuing yeare, have the allowance of two hundred pounds sterling. £200.

Ordered, that Collonel Hastinges be presented with his ffreedome of this citty in a silver boxe.

12th day of November, 1690.

Whereas there are severall poore Protestants in this towne that are not able to advance mony for dyeting the sowldiers quartered on them, it is hereby ordered that application be made unto the Quakers, and other moneyed men of this towne, by way of loane, untill the King's pay shall come to the army, that they would advance a considerable sum, which may from time to time be distributed unto those poore housekeepers as shall be found necessary according to every one's want.

1st December, 1690.

Whereas Richard Lake, contrary unto the oath of a ffreeman, hath sheltred the goodes of a fforraigner, it is this day ordered that the said Richard Lake be disfranchised, and for the ffuture not to be reputed, deemed, or taken or receive the benefit or advantage of a ffreeman of this citty.

Ordered, that Martin Stokes be appointed citty Major, waywarden, and overseer of the publicke workes of this citty, for which he shall receive as followeth, viz. as citty Major 8 li., besides 12 li. more, which is supposed will be given him per annum by the militia officers, ten pounds per annum as overseer of the publicke works, and the benefit of the ffines and fforfeitures for not cleansing the streets and lanes as waywarden.

5th December, 1690.

Ordered, that Mr. William White have 7 li. sterling allowed him out of the citty revenue, for a hogshead of claret given the officers.

Ordered, that the meeting house, where it is defective, shall be strengthened at the citty charge, in order to remove the prisoners out of S^{t}. Peter's Church thither, which is consented and agreed unto by the Governour.

12th December, 1690.

Ordered, that for the conveniency of this Corporation, whereas the militia of this countrey is to be regimented, and whereas the militia of this towne is at present but 4 ffoot companyes, and one troope of horse too few for an entire regiment, and to prevent our being regimented under a Countrey Collonell, it is ordered that this Citty and County thereof add and raise 4 ffoot companyes more, which in all will amount to 8 companies and one troope. Each company to contayne 60 men and the troope 50, the Mayor of Cork for the time being to be their Collonell.

28th January, 1690.

That the sick soldiers in the hospitall be removed into Bridewell, and that Toby Cunningham be appointed keeper thereof.

Eodem die.

Ordered, that Mr. William Ronaine be appointed and made Muster master of the Militia horse and ffoote in the Citty and County of the Citty of Corke.

Eodem die.

Whereas Mr. Dominick Sarsfield[a] hath made application unto this Board for abatement in the price of Sword and Maces, and being put to the vote whether any abatement should be given him of the same, it was carryed by the majority of votes in the negative that noe abatement shall be given him.

Eodem die.

Ordered, that the Roman Catholics imposed on us as ffreemen by the late King James, without taking the oathes usually taken, be not hereafter reputed, deemed, or taken as ffreemen of this Corporation, nor receive any benefit by the said pretended ffreedome.

9th March, 1690.

Ordered, that the Mayor and Sheriffes discourse Mr. Hill about the Judges' lodgings the last assizes and for this next assizes to come.

Ordered, that the Mayor and Sheriffs inspect into John Gwynn's attendance on the hospitall, and what they shall judge he may deserve for the same, that the Chamberlaine pay him, as also for his trouble in baking, in taking in and weighing out the hay from Bridewell; as to that parte of his petition which relates to the hay and oates given the Judges' horses last assizes the Corporation thinke themselves not obliged to the payment, and advise him to make application to the Judges this next assizes.

[a] Dominick Sarsfield was Mayor during the siege, when the ancient maces, &c. were lost; the sword appears to have been subsequently recovered. See Kilkenny Archæol. Journal, vol. i. New Series, p. 165.

Eodem die.

Ordered, that the Mayor and Councell immediately waite on the Mayor to Collonell Hastings, Governor of Corke, in order to get reparation for the great abuse offered unto Sheriffe Roberts by Captaine Waldron, and that his acknowledgment be as publike as the affront, and that full satisfaction be made, or that application be made unto the Generall, the Corporation judging the abuse as to themselves in their officer.

28*th April*, 1691.

Ordered, that the Roman Catholicks of this citty that by a presentment of the last Assizes were ordered to turne out of the lines of fortification lately made without the North and South Suburbs of this Citty by May-day next, have ffurther tyme given them on consideration of quarters which will otherwise ffall too heavy on the Protestants that will remayne.

19*th May*, 1691.

Ordered, that what mony shal be lent unto this Corporation by Daniell Gibbs, towards the subsistence of the Army quartered in this place, be repaid him, when he shall demand the same; and fforasmuch as the Corporation revenue ffalls short and cannot answeare his expectation unlesse mony for the Army comes downe, it is ordered that mony be raised by the Corporation immediately for his discharge, his readines in accomodating this Corporation by way of loane being interpreted a great kindenes, and ffor which he shall receive such consideration and recompense as the Mayor and Sheriffes shall thinke convenient and necessary.

1*st June*, 1691.

Ordered, that some convenient house within this citty be taken by the Mayor for the securing the papistes prisoners taken up by order of the Government, paying for the same such consideration out of the publicke stock as he shall see reasonable.

1*st August*, 1691.

Whereas Judge Cox hath sent in an account of the Cittyes charge ffor the Campe, which amounts to 21 li. 14 s. sterling per weeke, Ordered this day, that a speciall sessions be called on Monday next for the raising of 50 li. sterling, which will serve for a fortnight, and other contingent charges.

Eodem die.

Ordered, that Mr. William Ronaine be abated the ten pounds per annum he

payes for the Town Clerk's office for the time past, and untill he shall be informed by the Mayor and Councell that the times are settled by a generall and perfect peace throughout this kingdom.

4th September, 1691.

Ordered, that the gallery for the Mayor, Sheriffs, Aldermen, and Burgesses in Christ Church be rebuilt, with all convenient speed, at the proper cost of the said Mayor, Sheriffes, Aldermen, and Burgesses; Alderman Tuckey, Sheriffe Roberts, and Mr. Perry, to be overseers.

29th September, 1691.

Upon the application of Joseph Ffranklin and William Masters ffor their ffreedome of this Citty, ordered (*nem. con.*) that they be admitted and sworne ffreemen, provided they appeare in their armes according to the fformer custome.

19th October, 1691.

Whereas Collonel Hastings is very pressing for subsistance from this Corporation for his ridgement to that height that it hath been offered by him that if his soldiers take a loose and commit any violence in the towne for want thereof he cannot help it; and whereas the Corporation revenue is at present very small, not able to defray the publique charge, the only ready expedient that at present can be found for preventing the mischief that may ensue by neglecting to subsist said ridgement, wee propose to be the loane of money from the able inhabitants of this Cittie according to the present list, or more or less as the inhabitants shall think convenient, this to be lent unto Collonel Hastings, who promises on his honour, or by any other security, to repay the same out of the first money he shall receive for his regiment.

10th December, 1691.

Ordered, that application be made to the Government, setting forth our greivances in point of subsisting the army, and to prevent the plunder that may be committed by the soldiers, untill we can have remedy, the best expedient that can be found for the raising the money weekely for the subsisting the soldiers wee find to be a rate equally made throughout the towne, according to the severall abillities of the inhabitants; that Alderman Ballard, Mr. Walker, Mr. Chartres, Mr. Champion, Mr. Nic. Green, and Alderman Dunscombe, or any four of them, be applotters of the aforesaid rate, to the best of their skill and knowledge, this to be by way of loane, and to be repaid out of the first money.

Eodem die.

Ordered, that twenty shillings per annum be allowed unto Robert Wall for keeping the clock at Christ Church in good repaire, and that tenn shillings be given him in hand for what he hath already done.

24*th February*, 1691-2.

Whereas there is apprehension and likelyhood of great scarcity of bread corne in this place, Ordered, that noe corn be permitted to goe out of this towne untill the inhabitants be served.

5*th July*, 1692.

Ordered, that Mr. Mayor, and such others of the Councell as he shall think convenient, do this day write unto the Government, and lay before them the great grievance we ly under by reason of quartering soldiers on private houses, and to gett them taken off if possible, as alsoe that the present Sheriffs be indemnified from the writt brought against them by Mr. James Ffrench.

12*th August*, 1692.

Ordered, that twenty pounds sterling per annum, commencing from this day, be paid unto the Honourable Collonel Tobitt Pursell, Governour of Corke, in lieu of finding him quarters agreeable to his quallitie, and the love, honour, and respect that wee of this Corporation bear and owe him, which quarters at present we cant find for him since the great ruin and devastations made heere in the late troubles and the present scarcity and dearness of good houses.

Eodem die.

Ordered, that whereas Daniel Crone, Esq., Mayor of Cork, and Alderman William Ballard, late Mayor thereof, have, with others, advanced to Collonel Hastings, for the subsisting his regiment in this garrison, the sume of seven hundred and eighty pounds sterling, which sume is still unpaid, notwithstanding severall petitions made and humbly offered to the Lords Justices of Ireland, wherefore, for the recovery of the said money, humble petition be made by the said persons to their Majesties King William and Queen Mary, and their Majesties most Honourable Privy Councill of England, and that the charges to be expended therein be defrayed and paid out of the public revenue of this citty.

Eodem die.

Ordered, that the tenn pounds per annum formerly abated unto Mr. William Ronaine, for the Town Clark's place dureing the troublesome times, doe commence againe next Michaelmas.

5th January, 1692-3.

Ordered, that Sir Mathew Deane and Alderman Rogers waite on the governor and discourse him aboute the guard roome, and whatsoever they shall agree upon the same to be accordingly don at the corporation charge.

8th February, 1693-4.

Whereas a difference hath lately happened betweene William Heaslip, of this citty, butcher, and Ensigne Purdon, in Colonel Coot's regiment; and whereas upon discoursing the matter before the Mayor said Purdon behaved himself very irreverently and rudely, and after the Mayor's decision of the matter violently and barbarously to fall upon and beat said Heaslip, it is ordered that a letter be written up unto the Recorder, in order for a petition to be layne before the Lord Justices representing the whole matter, and humbly praying their Lordships' relief in the same.

10th of September, 1694.

Whereas the quorum of the councill of this Citty, through the scarcity of the members that composed the same since the reduction of this towne, by the absence of many of them in England and other places, was limited to nine; but now, praised be God, since the liberty restored unto us by their present Majesties, our members returning, and their number encreasing—Ordered, for for the future that the quorum be thirteene, being the major part of 24.

18th of December, 1694.

Ordered, that Alderman Ballard and Alderman Crone have power to treat with such persons as they shall thinke convenient, that have either power or interest to recover the money due to this Corporation from Colonel Hastings's regiment, not to put the citty to any charge untill money recovered, and then to promise him or them a reward not exceeding one hundred pounds sterling.

Eodem die.

Ordered, that John Browne have eight pounds sterling allowed him for quartering of Sir Richard Cox, from August 1691 to September following.

It is the opinion of the Councell, and their advice to the Sheriffs, that the best way to prevent giveing out more billets than what will suffise, and prevent the abuse that all along by meanes thereof has been layne on the inhabitants of this citty, will be their quartering by name according to the proclamation, and

to give notice that no person give money to soldiers, but find them quarters at home or abroad.

Eodem die.

Whereas some ease and regard ought to be had to the members of the Common Councell of this citty (according to the custome of other places), in consideration of the constant attendance paid by them to the concerne of the publicke, thereby in some measure neglecting their owne concernes, it is this day ordered, that every member of this Councell shall for the future be eased of quartering soldiers, and such of them as have soldiers now upon them are to have them taken off, unto which the Sheriffs of the Citty being both in Councell have readily agreed.

24*th January*, 1694.

Ordered, that Deane Davis be admitted free, and sworne at the Mayor's pleasure.

29*th January*, 1694.

Put to the vote whether an addresse from this Citty shall be made to his Majesty, and whither it shalbe the same coppy whereof is sent unto us by the Recorder.

Nem. con. Carryed in the affirmative, and that it be sent to the Recorder, to be by him sent unto his brother Thomas, who is now in London, to be presented as above.

10*th May*, 1695.

Put to the vote, whether the shambles shall advance money (not exceeding 4s. per week) for fire and candles for five and twenty soldiers and twelve caddowes, for their lodging at Cove in Barryes Island: carryed in the affirmative by the Mayor's vote, and the charge to continue till the contrary be ordered by the board, and all former orders formally to be suspended untill the charge be paid.

20*th August*, 1695.

Whereas a great complaint is made by the private inhabitants of this towne that they are oppressed by the quartering of soldiers on them, which is likely to prove a great discouragement to the inhabitants here already, to continue, or others to come in, and the Sheriffs not knowing otherwise how to quarter them, there not being publick houses enough in towne, it is this day ordered that the Mayor and Sheriffs, with such of the Councell as they shall think convenient, do draw up a remonstrance of their grievance therein, or any other matter that may affect them from tyme to tyme, under the Citty seale, and send

the same up to our representatives in Parliament, by them to be layd before the Government, or, if they shall think convenient, before the House of Commons, for redress.

30th of October, 1695.

Ordered, that the Mayor and Sheriffs, Alderman Rogers, Alderman Ballard, and Mr. John Browne, or any three from tyme to tyme as occasion shall offer, meet about the management of the concerne of the getting in the money due from Collonell Hastings and other regiments to this Corporation, and make such application for recovery of the same as they shall thinke proper and convenient.

16th of November, 1695.

Whereas for decency every Alderman of this citty ought to have a scarlett gound, and every Burgess a black gound, upon occasions to waite on Mr. Mayor and the sword and maces; and whereas many of our Aldermen and Burgesses want gounds, it is this day ordered by the unanimous consent of this present Councell, that every Alderman and Burgesse of this Corporation by the next assizes furnish themselves with proper gounds, or, if they shall refuse or neglect to do the same, on penalty of forty shillings fine for every default upon every publicke solemn occasion wherein it shall appear they were summoned.

27th January, 1695.

Ordered, that the Mayor agree with the sexton of Christ Church for ringing the eight or four a clock bell, and what he shall do therein to be paid by the Chamberlain at the Corporation charge.

4th June, 1696.

Whereas Sherriff Tresilian has lately received a gross abuse from Captain Dore, one of my Lord Donnogale's Captains, it is the sence and opinion of this Council, *nem. con.* that application be made to the Government, and such measures taken, as may doe us right in this particular, the affront to the Sheriffs being an abuse to the whole Corporation, and what charge shall be in the prosecution hereof to be at the publick charge of this Corporation.

Eodem die.

Ordered, that out of the old timber that remaines in Bridewell my Lord Bishop of Corke have as much for sleepers as will serve for the free schoole of St. Fin Barrs, and that Mr. Perrie mind this concerne.

9th June, 1696.

Whereas in the last Councell it was ordered that the affront given to Mr. Sheriff Tresilian by Captain Dore should be prosecuted so farr as to do our-

selves justice therein, but for as much as Captain Dore, by the application he hath made to the Sheriffe and this Councill by Alderman William Hovell, one of the members thereof, is sensible of the affront he hath given, and heartely sorry for the same, and submitts himselfe wholy to the Sherriffe and Councill what submission and acknowledgment he shall make, now for as much as mercy is better than sacrifice, it is this day ordered that the Mayor, Sherriffs, and what others of the Councill they shall think convenient, do waite on the Governor this afternoon, where, if Captain Dore shall make such submission and acknowledgment as the Governor shall appoint, that it shall be accepted of, and all other prosecutions cease.

Eodem die.

Ordered, that the Sherriffe take a constable with him, and break open the chamber dore of Richard Harris (if otherwise he cannot get in), and quarter such officer or souldiers there as he shall think convenient, Harris being refractory, driveing considerable trade in towne, and refuseing to quarter as all other persons under his circumstances do.

14*th October*, 1696.

Ordered, that Mr. Thomas Kingsmill pay pettye dutyes for my Lord Kerryes goods within eight days, or that he be then disfranchised, it plainly appearing to this Councill that he sheltred and coloured the goodes of a Foreigner, contrary to his oath.

31*st March*, 1697.

No Papist quarterer of any society to take any journyman or covenant servant, nor to take at any time above one apprentice, and he to be bound in the respective hall, for no less time then seaven yeares, paying for his registring not above one shilling; all apprentices already bound are excepted out of this rule; and if any Protestant for the future shall take a Papist apprentice, he shall from henceforth be disfranchised, and loose his freedom of said company; and for any Papist taken apprentice since Christmas last by any Protestant, are to be discharged, or their masters disfranchised.

30*th July*, 1697.

Ordered, that Mr. Edward Richardson, according to proposalls by him given in this day to the Councill, for bringing in fresh water in pipes to every house in this Citty who shall agree with him, have liberty, according to his proposall, of breaking up the pavement, in mending the same, and all other matters in said proposals contained, provided he performe said worke in three yeares tyme.

13th of December, 1697.

Ordered, for the future that it be taken as a rule and a right to the eldest son of a freeman of this citty, to enjoy the benefitt of his father's freedome.

Put this day to the vote, whether a scavenger shal be appointed to keep the Towne cleane or not. Carryed in the affirmative, and thereupon ordered that Darby Galey be imployed in the service. Alderman Rogers undertaking that he shall performe the worke, and carry away the dirte twice a weeke, viz. on Mondays and Thursdays constantly, out of the greate streete and lanes where he can carry his cart, and that ten pounds sterling be allowed for one yeare from the Corporation for the same.

Ordered, that the Chamberlain immediately pay Mr. Walker seven guineas, for our charter, produced by him, which has been wanting many yeares.

April 15th, 1698.

Ordered, that the Right Honourable Sir Richard Pyne, knight, Lord Chiefe Justice of Ireland, be presented with his freedom in a silver box.

25th May, 1698.

Ordered, that if Mr. Sherriffe Kingsmell be sued for anything relating to the quartering of officers or soldiers on private houses, he be indemnified by the Corporation, and the suite or suites against him to be defended at the citty charge.

Whereas great nusances are committed in severall parts of this citty by the stuffe sellers, who stand in the streete and stop the free passage with theire boxes and other things for holding said stuffs, Ordered, that Mr. Mayor send his officers to forbid the nusance for the future, and if they shall presume to committ the like for the future, that then they be bound over for the nusance to answere the same at the assizes, and to be prosecuted at the citty charge.

Ordered, that Richard Travers, gentleman, be admitted free, by the right he hath of marrying the eldest daughter of a freeman.

6th July, 1698.

Ordered, that his Excellency, Charles Lord Marquis of Winchester, be presented with his freedome of this Corporation.

On consideration of the petition of disbanded soldiers, recommended from the Lords Justices unto us, Ordered, that all disbanded soldiers that shall sufficiently prove themselves to be such shall worke at their severall respective trades without paying quarterage for the same; and the Mayor of Corke for the tyme being is hereby desired to see this order enforced on any complaint of this nature made unto him duering the space of three years from this day, according to the like example given us from England.

7th of September, 1698.

Whereas the ground pitched upon by the Government for building the barracks in the south subburbs of this Citty belongs unto the Right Honourable the Earl of Rumny, and on the north to Sir John Rogerson, it is this day agreed upon by the Councill, and Ordered, that Captain Conelie, the ingineere, be indempnified by this Corporation for his goeing on in building the barracks, against my Lord Rumny, and Sir John Rogerson, and all other persons that shall trouble or molest him on account of the same.

12*th July*, 1699.

Put this day to the vote, whether the undernamed persons recommended us by the Bishop of Corke (being French refugees) shall be admitted free of this Corporation gratis or not, the names of the persons, Andrew Dupond, John DelaCroix, Matthew Ardowin jun., Peter Guillott, Peter Guillott jun., Adam Billon, John Billon; carryed in the affirmative by the majority of voices, and thereupon Ordered, that in consideration that the above persons are all such as have flead their country on account of the Protestant religion, be admitted and sworn free of this Corporation gratis, without any fine to the Corporation, onely paying the Towne Clerke's feese.

Ordered, that the Right Reverend father in God, Dive Lord Bishop of Corke and Ross, be presented with his freedome of this citty, under the citty seale, in a silver box.

16*th of November*, 1699.

Ordered, that the sheriffs be indemnified and saved harmless by this Corporation from any trouble or lawsuite that may or shall be commenced against them on account of quartering souldiers, untill the barracks be fitted up.

25*th January*, 1699.

The barracks being yet green and unfitt to quarter the army, it is the opinion of this Councill that the sheriffs may quarter as formerly, untill the barracks be fitt to receive the soldiers; and the Corporation to stand by the sheriffs in this concerne if any opposition be made, and that Mr. Mayor per next post write to the Recorder to sollicit the Goverment for hastening the bedding for the soldiers.

15*th February*, 1699.

Ordered, that the Honourable the Earle of Inchiquin be presented with his freedome of this Corporation in a silver box.

29*th February*, 1699.

Ordered, that John St. Martin, a French Protestant refugee, be admitted free on the Act duering residence.

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ERRATA.—Page 19, line 18, *for* Dean (Muschamp), *read* Denny. Page 31, note [c], *for* mayor, *read* bailiff; *for* John (Burton), *read* William; *for* May 19, *read* 16. Page 40, notes, *for* Azure, *read* Argent. Page 44, *for* Culling, *read* Cutting.

J. B. Nichols and Sons, 25, Parliament-street, Westminster.

THE

CAMDEN SOCIETY,

FOR THE PUBLICATION OF

EARLY HISTORICAL AND LITERARY REMAINS.

At a General Meeting of the Camden Society held at No. 25, Parliament Street, Westminster, on Saturday, the 2nd day of May, 1857,

JOHN BRUCE, ESQ., THE DIRECTOR, IN THE CHAIR,

THE Director having opened the business of the Meeting,

The Secretary read the Report of the Council agreed upon at their meeting of the 22nd of April, whereupon it was

Resolved, That the Report be received and adopted, and that the Thanks of the Society be given to the President, Director, and Council for their services.

Thanks were then voted to the Local Secretaries and to the Editors of the Publications for the past year, and to CHARLES JOHN PALMER, Esq., F.S.A. for Notes contributed by him to Davies's Diary.

The Secretary then read the Report of the Auditors, agreed upon at their Meeting of the 22nd of April, whereupon it was

Resolved, That the Report of the Auditors be received and adopted, and that the Thanks of the Meeting be given to the Auditors for their trouble.

Thanks having been voted to the Treasurer and Secretary, the Meeting proceeded to the Election of Officers, when

The Right Hon. Lord Braybrooke, F.S.A.

was elected President of the Society; and

William Henry Blaauw, Esq. M.A., F.S.A.
John Bruce, Esq. V.P.S.A.
John Payne Collier, Esq. F.S.A.
William Durrant Cooper, Esq. F.S.A.
James Crosby, Esq. F.S.A.
Sir Henry Ellis, K.H., F.R.S., Dir. S.A.
The Earl Jermyn, M.P., F.S.A.
Thomas W. King, Esq. F.S.A., York Herald,
The Rev. Lambert B. Larking, M.A.
Peter Levesque, Esq. F.S.A.
Sir Frederick Madden, K.H., F.R.S.
Frederic Ouvry, Esq. Treas. S.A.
William John Thoms, Esq. F.S.A.
William Tite, Esq. M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A., and
His Excellency M. Van de Weyer

were elected as the Council of the Society; and

George R. Corner, Esq. F.S.A.
John Forster, Esq., and
Robert Porrett, Esq. F.S.A.

were elected Auditors of the Society; for the year then next ensuing.

Thanks were then voted to the Director for his able conduct in the Chair, and the great interest always taken by him in the welfare of the Society.

ELECTION OF OFFICERS, 1857.

At a Meeting of the Council of the Camden Society, held at No. 25, Parliament Street, Westminster, on Wednesday the 10th day of June, 1857, the Council having proceeded to the Election of Officers,—

John Bruce, Esq. was elected Director; John Payne Collier, Esq. Treasurer; and William J. Thoms, Esq. Secretary, for the year next ensuing.

REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

OF

THE CAMDEN SOCIETY,

ELECTED 2nd MAY, 1856.

The Council of the Camden Society, elected on the 2nd May, 1856, refer to the Report of the Auditors for satisfactory evidence of the continued well-being of the Society.

The Council have to regret the deaths during the past year of the following Members:—

The Rev. John Baldwin.
Robert Bickersteth, Esq.
Arthur Biggs, Esq.
J. Elijah Blunt, Esq.
Charles Thornton Coathupe, Esq.
Sir Edmund Filmer, Bart. M.P.
The Honble. Algernon Herbert.
Bryan Holme, Esq.
J. D. Moxon, Esq.

To this list must be added the name of his Grace the Duke of Rutland, to whose liberality the Society was indebted for the materials of the volume of *Rutland Papers*, published in 1842.

The Camden Society has also, in common with almost every other Institution for the promotion of literary or scientific objects, to lament the death of the Earl of Ellesmere. This accomplished nobleman not only placed at the service of the Society the documents which formed the volume of *Egerton Papers*, published in 1840, but when the Society was in the course of formation, at once assented to take the office of President, and give the Society the benefit of his important name and influence.

The Council have during the past year gladly availed themselves of the offer of the Hon. Charles Nicolson to act as Local Secretary for Australia; an opening which they trust will be of advantage to the Society.

The publications which have been issued during the past year have been—

The Knights Hospitallers in England: being the Report of Prior Philip de Thame to the Grand Master Elyan de Villanova for A.D. 1338. Edited by the Rev. LAMBERT B. LARKING, M.A., with an Historical Introduction by JOHN MITCHELL KEMBLE, M.A.

This valuable publication, which throws curious light on the social condition of our country during the middle of the fourteenth century, is accompanied by an admirable Introduction—the last effort of the pen of the late JOHN MITCHELL KEMBLE, Esq. The loss is great which the Camden Society and Historical Literature in general have sustained by the untimely death of that celebrated scholar. Mr. KEMBLE, it will be in the recollection of the Members, edited for the Society, in the year 1848, *Sir Roger Twysden's Dissertation on the Government of England.*

The second book issued during the past year was—

The Diary of John Rous, Incumbent of Santon Downham, Suffolk, from 1625 to 1642, from a MS. in the possession of Dawson Turner, Esq. Edited by Mrs. EVERETT GREEN.

The manuscript of this Diary was kindly placed at the disposal of the Council by that zealous antiquary, DAWSON TURNER, Esq. For the editorship of it the Society is indebted to Mrs. EVERETT GREEN, eminently distinguished for her acquaintance with the documentary evidences of our history.

The third book which has been issued, is—

The Trevelyan Papers. Part I. Edited by J. PAYNE COLLIER, Esq., F.S.A.

This volume, rich in curious materials for illustrating our national history, has been prepared for the Society by Mr. COLLIER, from the collection of Family Papers in the possession of SIR WALTER TREVELYAN. The whole value of this work will not be seen until the publication of the second volume; but a glance at the portion issued, and especially at the Household Book which it contains of Henry VIII., will show how great are the obligations of the Society to the gentleman who has enabled the Council to issue the present work. The editorship is an important addition to the debt which the Society already owes to Mr. Collier.

This will very shortly be followed by—

The Journal of the Very Rev. Rowland Davies, Dean of Ross, at the period of the Revolution of 1688. Edited by RICHARD CAULFIELD, Esq. B.A.

One portion of this work is of especial interest to our East Anglian Members. In illustration of this particular portion, some valuable annotation has been added, on the request of the Council, by our Local Secretary for Great Yarmouth, CHARLES JOHN PALMER, Esq., F.S.A., the editor and continuator of Manship's History of that Borough.

The Council have, during the past year, added the following works to the list of suggested publications.

1. A Selection from the Case-Book of Sir Theodore Mayerne, illustrative of the Personal Characteristics, Habits, Peculiarities, &c. of almost all the Historical Celebrities of the reign of James I. and Charles I. To be edited, with translations where required, by VINCENT STERNBERG, Esq.

2. Letters of Thomas Saville, Lord Halifax, and his Brother. From a MS. in the possession of His Grace the Duke of Devonshire. To be edited by J. PAYNE COLLIER, Esq.

Of the works published during the present year, it will be observed how many are derived from original MSS. in the possession of private persons. The publication of such works has been, from the first, one of the clearly defined objects of the Society. In laying open to historical students valuable materials which would be inaccessible but for the intervention of this Society, we are obviously performing a work of great utility; and it is gratifying to observe with what liberality the owners of historical MSS. are willing to place them at our service.

We are all interested in the evidences of our national history. The monuments and memorials of the noble deeds of our ancestors can never cease to be of value to us. A laudable curiosity, as well as the higher interests of historical science, demands that they should be made known; and the possessors of them deserve well, not only of this Society, but of the country at large, when they enable us to add them to our published historical authorities.

By Order of the Council,

JOHN BRUCE, Director.
WILLIAM J. THOMS, Secretary.

REPORT OF THE AUDITORS,

DATED APRIL 22ND, 1857.

WE, the Auditors appointed to audit the Accounts of the Camden Society, rep to the Society, that the Treasurer has exhibited to us an account of the Receipts a Expenditure from the 1st of April, 1856, to the 31st of March, 1857, and that have examined the said accounts, with the vouchers relating thereto, and find the sa to be correct and satisfactory.

And we further report, that the following is an Abstract of the Receipts a Expenditure during the period we have mentioned.

RECEIPTS.	£.	s.	d.
Balance of last year's account	327	14	3
Received on account of Members whose Subscriptions were in arrear at last Audit	84	0	0
The like on account of Subscriptions due 1st May last (1856) ..	341	0	0
The like on account of Subscriptions due 1st May next.....	4	0	0
By sale of Publications	1	4	0
One year's dividend on £974 16*s.* 3*d.* 3 per Cent. Consols, &c.	27	5	10
£785	4	1	

EXPENDITURE.	£.	s.	d.
Paid for printing and paper of 750 copies of "Letters of Charles I."	60	3	
The like of 750 copies of "English Chronicle"	110	15	
The like of 750 copies of "Rous Diary"	78	13	
The like of 750 copies of "Knights Hospitallers"	184	3	
Paid for binding 600 copies of "Charles I."	20	8	
The like for 600 copies of "English Chronicle"	22	16	
The like for 600 copies of "Diary of John Rous"	20	8	
The like for 25 copies of "Grants from the Crown" ..	1	0	
Paid for Miscellaneous Printing, Reports, &c.	13	10	
Paid for delivery and transmission of copies of "Letters of Charles I." "English Chronicle," "Knights Hospitallers," "Rous Diary," and "Trevelyan Papers," with paper for wrappers, &c.	33	12	
Paid for Advertisements	3	11	
One year's payment for keeping Accounts and General Correspondence of the Society	52	10	
Paid for expenses of last General Meeting	2	7	
Paid for postage, carriage of parcels, and other petty cash expenses	6	13	
	610	19	
Balance.....	174	1	
£785	4		

And we, the Auditors, further state, that the Treasurer has reported to us, t over and above the present balance of £174 4*s.* 4*d.* there are outstanding various s scriptions of Foreign Members, of Members resident at a distance from London, which the Treasurer sees no reason to doubt will shortly be received.

THOS. WM. KING, York Herald
GEO. R. CORNER
JOHN FORSTER
} Auditors.

22*d April*, 1857.

WORKS OF THE CAMDEN SOCIETY.

For the Subscription of 1838-9.

1. Restoration of King Edward IV.
2. Kyng Johan, by Bishop Bale.
3. Deposition of Richard II.
4. Plumpton Correspondence.
5. Anecdotes and Traditions.

For 1839.

6. Political Songs.
7. Hayward's Annals of Elizabeth.
8. Ecclesiastical Documents.
9. Norden's Description of Essex.
10. Warkworth's Chronicle.
11. Kemp's Nine Daies Wonder.

For 1840.

12. The Egerton Papers.
13. Chronica Jocelini de Brakelonda.
14. Irish Narratives, 1641 and 1690.
15. Rishanger's Chronicle.

For 1841.

16. Poems of Walter Mapes.
17. Travels of Nicander Nucius.
18. Three Metrical Romances.
19. Diary of Dr. John Dee.

For 1842.

20. Apology for the Lollards.
21. Rutland Papers.
22. Diary of Bishop Cartwright.
23. Letters of Eminent Literary Men.
24. Proceedings against Alice Kyteler.

For 1843.

25. Promptorium Parvulorum: Tom. I.
26. Suppression of the Monasteries.
27. Leycester Correspondence.

For 1844.

28. French Chronicle of London.
29. Polydore Vergil.
30. The Thornton Romances.
31. Verney's Notes of Long Parliament.

For 1845.

32. Autobiography of Sir J. Bramston.
33. Correspondence of Duke of Perth.
34. Liber de Antiquis Legibus.
35. The Chronicle of Calais.

For 1846.

36. Polydore Vergil's History, Vol. I.
37. Italian Relation of England.
38. Church of Middleham.
39. The Camden Miscellany, Vol. I.

For 1847.

40. Life of Lord Grey of Wilton.
41. Diary of Walter Yonge, Esq.
42. Diary of Henry Machyn.

For 1848.

43. Visitation of Huntingdonshire.
44. Obituary of Richard Smyth.
45. Twysden on the Government of England.

For 1849.

46. Letters of Elizabeth and James VI.
47. Chronicon Petroburgense.
48. Queen Jane and Queen Mary.

For 1850.

49. Bury Wills and Inventories.
50. Mapes de Nugis Curialium.
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